



**Jat Resistance in North India During
17th And Early 18th Century**

Dissertation

Submitted for the Award of the Degree of

Master of Philosophy

In
History

By

Saba

Under the Supervision of

Dr. Sumbul Haleem Khan

**Centre of Advanced Study
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH (INDIA)**

2011

Abbreviations

Ahkam:	Ahkam-i Alamgiri
Ain:	Ain-i-Akbari
Akhbarat:	Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Mualla
Fr. MS:	French Manuscript
Futuhāt:	Futuhāt-i-Alamgiri
K.D:	Kapad Dwara
KK:	Khafi Khan-Muntakhab-ul-Lubab
M.A:	Maasir-i-Alamgiri
M.U:	Maasir-ul-Umara
Pers. MS:	Persian Manuscript
PIHC:	Proceedings of Indian History Congress
R.S.A:	Rajasthan State Archives
Shahnama:	Shahnama Munawwar Kalaam
Siyar:	Siyar ul Mutakherin
Siyasi Makhtubat:	Shah Walaullah Dehlavi ke Siyasi Makhtubat
Tazkerat:	Tazkerat-us Salatni-i Chgha
Tuzuk:	Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri
V.R:	Vakils Report
VS:	Vikram Samvat
VV:	Vir Vinod

CONTENTS

	Page Nos.
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>i-ii</i>
<i>Abbreviations</i>	<i>iii</i>
INTRODUCTION	1-9
CHAPTER 1:	10-30
Jat Locality : Geography of the Jat Area	
CHAPTER 2:	31-56
Rift Between the Jats and Rajputs, the Interests And Policies of the Mughal Empire	
CHAPTER 3:	57-94
Military Operations against the Jats	
CHAPTER 4:	95-138
Jat Strongholds	
CONCLUSION	139-142
APPENDICES	143-209
i. Table of Muwazana Dahsala V.S. 1790-1799	143-176
ii. Table of Taqsim Dahsala V.S. 1758-1767	177-197

iii.	Specimen of Muwazana Dahsala	198-200
iv.	Specimen of Taqsim Dahsala	201-204
v.	Arzdasht (Rajasthani)	205-206
vi.	Vakils Report (Persian)	207-209

MAPS

i.	Expanse of forest Around Bharatput (Adopted From Wendel)	17
ii.	Map of Jat Area (Based on Vakils Report and Arzdasht)	15
iii.	Map of Network of Rivers	28
iv.	Map of Brushing Boundaries of the Jats and Rajputs	51
v.	Map of Jat forts (Based on Archival Material)	120
vi.	Map of the fort of Sinsini	121
vii.	Map of the fort of Thun	122
viii.	Map of Jat forts	123

BIBLIOGRAPHY	210-232
---------------------	----------------

Introduction

History of Jat resistance is a significant aspect in the context of political and administrative history and hence it has found mention in almost all the official sources of Later Mughal period like *Masir-i-Alamgiri*, *Masir-ul-Umara*, *Futuh-i-Alamgiri*, *Tazkerat-us-Salatin-i-Chaghta*, *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab*, *Shahnama Munawwar Kalam*, *Iqbalnama*. The Jats occupied considerable area over the core territory of Delhi, Agra and Ajmer. The resistance posed by the Jats covered the large span of time from late seventeenth to early eighteenth century, a period of political instability at the centre when Mughal Empire was losing its grip on peripheral areas.

Father Wendel, a French authority, stayed in India from 1751 to 1803 and in Bharatpur from 1764 to 1768, opines that ‘if only the Jats were not responsible for the decline of the Mughal Empire. The *umaras* who were supposed to support the Empire had initiated in weakening it. But the half work of decline was done by the Jats. They have raised the pillar of their prosperity on the remains of the Empire.’¹

There are three or four trends of historiography set up by the historian regarding these upheavals of eighteenth century. Broadly speaking these approaches are the theory of religious persecution, inefficient working of institution or *jagirdari* crisis, agrarian crisis etc. Jadunath Sarkar extended the theory of religious persecution by Aurangzeb.² Jadunath Sarkar explain the cause of the decline in terms of degeneration in the personalities of the rulers. Sarkar opines that “the revolt of Jats, Satnamis and Sikhs were against the religious persecution of Aurangzeb”. He says that Aurangzeb left the policy of fixing the state demand and protecting *ryots* which his ancestors did and the oppression of the Jat peasants by the Mughal officials in Mathura region provoked the “Hindu Reaction”³

However, Satish Chandra ascribed the cause of the decline to the inefficient working of institutions i.e. *jagirdari* and *mansabdari* system. He says that “Mughal Empire depended, in a very large measure, on the proper working of institution” but due to the expansion of the empire and consequently the influx of Deccani nobles created the problem of *bejagiri* emerged and the surplus was too acute to satisfy the

¹. *Les Memoirs De Wendel Sur Les Jat, Les Pathan Et Les Sikh*, Tr. Vir Singh in Hindi, Radhakrishnan Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 2000. p. 81.

². J. N. Sarkar, *History of Aurangzeb*, Vol III, Third Edition, Orient Longman, Bombay, 1974.

³. *History of Aurangzeb*, Vol III, op. cit., p. 193-211.

demands of the assignees.⁴ M. Athar Ali supporting the view of Satish Chandra gives a very detailed statistical account that the claimant of *jagirs* more than the *jagirs* available. He opines that “the scarcity of *paibaqi* land made the routine working of the *jagirdari* system impossible.”⁵ Satish Chandra in his revised thesis says that the non functionality of the *jagirdari* system was the crux of the crisis. Increasing inability of *jagirdars* to resist the growing assertiveness of the *zamindars* and to protect the interest of the peasantry gave an impetus to a crisis.⁶ However, Irfan Habib in his work *Agrarian System of the Mughal India (1556-1707)* observes that the problem was more agrarian in nature rather than any other cause. He says that it was due to the oppression of peasantry in the form of high revenue demand and the share of the official that the peasants were living on below subsistence level and “there was no choice left to the peasant but that between starvation or slavery and armed resistance.”⁷

Approaches Regarding the Jat Uprising

Historians have divergent opinions regarding the Jat resistance in particular. Following the line of J. N. Sarkar the theory of religious persecution was assigned by K.R. Qanungo that in the second half of the seventeenth century because of the orthodox policy of Aurangzeb “Hindu India woke to life again.”⁸ K. Narwar Singh also agreed with the view point of K. R. Qanungo that “Aurangzeb’s Islamic policy alienated and offended Hindu sentiment.”⁹ Similarly U. N. Sherma also says that Aurangzeb has adopted ruthless policy towards Hindus and that is why the Jats, Sikhs, Satnamis raised their heads against his policies.¹⁰ However, Irfan Habib opined that the Jats did not have any link with any religious movement. The Jat revolt was “under the narrow caste horizons of the peasants and the plundering instincts of their

⁴. Satish Chandra, *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court- 1707-1740*, People’s Publishing House, First Published, 1959, Third Edition, 1979, P. XVII, XLX-XLIX.

⁵. M. Athar Ali, *Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb*, Asia Publishing House Bombay, First Pub. 1968, Reprinted 1970, p. 92-93.

⁶. Satish Chandra *Medieval India*, Macmillan, Delhi, 1982, p. 61-75.

⁷. Irfan Habib, *Agrarian System of Mughal India, 1556-1707*, Second Revised Edition, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1999, p. 366-78.

⁸. K. R. Qanungo, *History of the Jats, Originals- An Imprint of Low Price Publications*, New Delhi, First Pub. 1925. Edition, 2003, p. 20.

⁹. K. Natwar Singh, *Maharaja Surajmal, 1707-1763, His Life And Times*, Vikas Paperback, p. XIII.

¹⁰. U. N. Sherma, *Jaton Ka Navin Itihaas, Part I, Originals-An Imprint of Low Price Publications*, New Delhi, p. 87.

zamindar leaders.”¹¹ Sunanda Bhattacharya says that ‘Jats owe their rise due to the religious persecution of the Mughals which drove them to organize revolt’ but the struggle among the Jats, Rajputs and the Mughal Empire was a struggle for the establishment of overlordship.¹² G. C. Dwivedi opines that Aurangzeb’s interference in the traditional way of living and in their institutions provoked the Jat revolt. But R. P. Rana refuting his argument says that G. C. Dwivedi based himself on the evidence provided by M. C. Pradhan’s work “Political System of the Jats of Northern India” which is itself based on oral history, a kind of unreliable source. Further M. C. Pradhan undertakes study of the Jats of upper *Doab* which is not affected by the Jat uprising. However, R. P. Rana opines that due to the excessive fiscal demand from the peasants, the ambitious *zamindars* who were replaced by the Mughal *jagirdars* especially the Amber chief in their ancestral domain got the support of these peasants because of their oppression.

The clannish ties also compelled the peasants to support their leaders. In response to the theory of Jadunath Srakar that the Jat uprising was provoked by Aurangzeb religious policy, says that the Jats did not belong to any particular religious tradition.¹³ Satish Chandra opines that the “Jat uprising had all the characteristic of the peasant uprising”¹⁴ Ram Pande in his work “Bharatpur Upto 1826” says that the “Jat movement, was basically a movement of Jat *zamindars*, with the massive support of the peasants.”¹⁵ Earlier the historians were much influenced by the approach set up by J. N. Sarkar but later on the historian analysed the problem on more secular basis and accepted that the crisis was more of administrative and agrarian in nature rather than religious.

Counter perspective Approach

Counter perspective approach of writing history, a new trend, started with the works of Shail Mayaram and Lokesh Bharti. Shail Mayaram has done the works like

¹¹. Agrarian System of Mughal India, 1556-1707, op. cit., p. 393.

¹². Sunanda Bhattacharya, *Role of the Jats and Rajputs in the Mughal Empire*, (1707-1740), Jodhpur, 1979, p. 44.

¹³. R. P. Rana, *Rebels to Rulers*, Manohar Publishers And Distributors, New Delhi, 2006, p. 16, 100, 118 and 122.

¹⁴. Satish Chandra, *Medieval India*, op. cit., p. 290-92.

¹⁵. Ram Pande, *Social and Political History of the Jats-Bharatpur Upto 1826*, Shodhak Publications, 2006, Jaipur, p. 26-27.

“Against History: Against State”¹⁶ and “Resisting Regimes”¹⁷ on Meo tribe. One of her articles “Mughal State Formation- A Mewati Counter Perspective”¹⁸ was also written on this subject. Lokesh Bharti has submitted thesis related to counter perspective approach Her work is on Meenas.¹⁹ These writings highlights “a subject group’s perspective” or “response of a local community” towards the state.

Counter perspective approach was adopted in history writing in order to counter or cleanse the writings set up by the official chronicles. The tribes like Meenas, Gujars, Narukas, Jat etc. in official histories were treated as criminals or law breakers. As in case of Jats we find that in official records they were cited in abusive language which shows the official wrath against them. Even the regional records like *Arzdashts* and *Vakils* Reports mention them as *mufsidan*, *rahzanan*, *Jat-i-badzat* etc. No record is made about their grievances even in the official histories. They are mostly treated as subjects or revenue payers who defied revenue and became seditious at that time. *Muntakhab-ul- Lubab* mentions Churaman as the one who is rebellious by nature (*mufsid pasha-i-mashhur bood*) and (*mala’een*) evil breed.²⁰ *Tazkerat* mentions them as the Churaman Jat is a rebel (*mufsid ast*) and voliant (*maqhuraan*).²¹ *Aurangzebname* mentions the Jats as (*kafir*) infidel.²² (*fasad peshan*) one who create disturbance,²³ *Jataan haramkhor qata-ut-tareeq* (highway robbers),²⁴ etc.

In contemporary period we find the emergence of oral history of these tribes in vogue. The oral tradition of these tribes was “recited” and “re-enacted”²⁵ at repeated

¹⁶. Shail, Mayaram, *Against History, Against State- Counter Perspective From the Margins*, Columbia University Press, New York, 2003.

¹⁷. Shail, Mayaram, *Resisting Regimes: Myth, Memory, And The Shaping Of A Muslim Idetity*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997.

¹⁸. Shail, Mayaram, Mughal State Formation: The Mewati Counter-Perspective, *The Indian Economic And Social History Review*, 34, 2, (1997)

¹⁹. Lokesh Bharti, *Reconstructing the Image of Meenas*, M Phil. Dissertation, Centre For Historical Studies, 1998.

²⁰. Khafi Khan, *Muntakhab-ut Lubab* (MS) ,Ed. By.Maulvi Kabir Al Din Ahmad,Part II,1874,Calcutta., f. 776.

²¹. Muhammad Hadi Kamwar Khan, *Tazkerat-us-Salatin-i-Chaghta*,(MS) Ed. By. Muzaffar Aalam,1980, New Delhi. ff. 344 and 346.

²². Munshi Devi Prasad, *Aurangzebname*, Tr. By. Ashok Kumar, 2001, Jaipur. p. 53-55.

²³. Saqi Mustaid Khan, *Maasir-i-Alamgiri*,(MS) Ed. By Agha Ahmad Ali.1871, Asiatic Society of Bengal, f. 93.

²⁴. *Tazkerat*, op. cit., f. 235-236.

²⁵. *Mughal State Formation: The Mewati Counter-Perspective*, op. cit., p. 177-195.

performances signifies a powerful counter cultural oral tradition. In the oral histories of these tribes we find the antagonism against the policies of the state.

In case of Jats, who attach much value to the deeds of valour there is great likelihood of oral tradition originating and spreading. The *Sakhas* are the famous oral history of the Jats portrays the unpleasant side of history. *Sakha* literature percolate from one generation to other through professional singers.²⁶

These tribes now educated themselves gained social status. They started cleansing their ancestral history from such blames. In order to present the clean image of their tribe, the counter perspective approach started. They tried to show the valour, competence and heroic deeds of their ancestors by avoiding the negative aspects. In writing *Jat* history the later *Jat* rulers are more highlighted for providing an identity to the community rather than the earlier leaders like Raja Ram and Churaman. Glimpses of such approach is found in the writings of Natwar Singh, Dharmachandra Vidyalankar, Vir Singh etc.

The works undertaken on the *Jat* history have an Empire centric approach. The historians have treated the problem from above. There is a need to study the problem from the side of the common people also and their grievances and conditions which compelled them to become seditious Another problem is that mostly the works on *Jat* history were based on official chronicles and foreign accounts that is why it lacks in representing the complete picture because they are treating the problem from one side.

Fortunately, we have rich information available to us regarding the *Jat* uprising in the regional records also. As Amber Raja most of the time was appointed to deal with the *Jat* problem, a comprehensive nature of information was recorded which throws some new light on the matter. These documents are preserved in Rajasthan State Archives.

The documents like *Farmans* and *Nishsans*, *Arzdashts*, *Vakils* Report, *Khatoots*, *Kharitas*, *Taqsim*s, *Muwazana*, *Akhbarat* preserved in Rajasthan State

²⁶. G. C. Dwivedi, *The Jats- Thier Role In The Mughal Empire*, Maharaja Suraj Mal Memorial Education Society, New Delhi, First Published 1989, p.

Archives and *Kapad Dwara* document preserved in the Sawai ManSingh Museum, Jaipur, are utilized here.

The other important sources are the various contemporary Persian Sources and the French foreign account of Father X. Wendel. The regional sources corroborated by these contemporary source will surely help us in representing the complete picture. It will also help us to understand that whether the nature of information in both these sources are identical or contradictory to each other.

*Farman*s as is evident from its name, it is the order of the Mughal Emperor to his officials and nobles. Large number of Farman send by the Mughal Emperor to the Raja of Amber regarding Jat problem are preserved in Rajasthan State Archives.

Vakils Report were the letters of the agent (*vakil*) of the Raja of Amber at the Mughal court. These cover day to day development in the political, social, economic and administrative spheres of the Mughal Empire. It is written both in Persian as well as in Rajasthani language. It covers the period of 1681 to 1715. These *vakils* were expected to safeguard the interests of their masters at the Mughal court.

*Arzdasht*s were the letters of the officials of Amber Raja posted at different places in various *parganas*. The basic theme of these letters is the political economic and administrative condition as in the *Vakils* Report. The letters throw good information regarding the activities of rebels and the action taken against them. The effect of these upheavals at pargana level can clearly be noticed in these documents.

*Taqsim*s are the summary account of revenue in the *pargana*, gives villagewise account. It generally gives the ten years account. The total area of *pargana*, the uncultivable land, area under cultivable land, the area under *punya-udik* is also mentioned. The total cultivable area as well as the area under each harvest of *rabi* and *kharif* is also mention. Sometimes the distance from *qasba* and the direction was also mentioned.

Muwazana documents contain history of various villages, arranged in strict alphabetical order and were compiled in the eighteenth century with the help of other documents like *raqba bandi* and *Arhsattas* of different kind. The documents contain

the number of villages, the area of arable land, land under cultivation, waste, forest, pools, *nullah*, hilly strips. These documents also mention about the *jama* figures. The details of village under different heads like *khalisa*, *jagir*, *ina'm*, *ijara*, *varhdar*, *punya-udik* etc.

Khatoots contains information about day to day functioning of administration at *pargana* level. The economic and political dimensions of local administration are the theme of most of the letters.

Kapad Dwara is a collection of an exceptionally large mass of maps plans and notes on the planning. These documents belong to the period of 1583 to 1803 and are presently preserved in the City Palace Museum, Jaipur. These maps plans and notes are available in Rajasthani as well as in Persian language. It also throws good information regarding the physiographic condition and fortification of the Jat area. The maps illustrates the forts and physical features of the Jat Belt. Some of these maps being enclosed in the present study.

Akhbarat are the records of the daily proceedings of the Mughal court. A news writer (*akhbar navis*) is always present at the court to record each and every incident of the Mughal court. This category of document also contains rich information on the topic.

Here an attempt is made to study the circumstances under which the Jats became able to carve out an independent state of their own. The problem became more acute because of the weakening of central authority. It should not, however, be seen only in terms of the struggle between the State and the efforts of the Jats to carve out an independent principality. There were other interesting dimensions of the Jat uprising such as to why these revolts took more frequently since the time of Aurangzeb.

The geography of the Jat area is also very important. We should see the contribution of geography, the worth of the Jat belt, the physiography of the region, the agricultural or the economic significance etc.

The reaction of the state against the activities of the Jats. The reason behind choosing the Raja of Amber as a proper instrument to deal with the Jat problem and why he himself was so much interested in taking this arduous task. What are the policies of Amber chief in dealing with the Jats. Did he ever adopt a conciliatory attitude or force always remain as means of his policy or the policies of Amber Raja at the local level. These are the various interesting aspects to look into it.

The contradictory interests of the various sections in Mughal hierarchy like the *jagirdars*, *zamindars* and the peasants and the position of the *zamindars* in the Mughal hierarchy. The noticeable feature regarding these uprisings is that the *zamindars* and peasants have clashing interests. The profit of one lies in the impoverishment of the other. So, there is need to look into the circumstances in which the both strata of society get united against the state. The role of the peasantry in the whole development, the nature of their participation, the peasants of those villages under direct control of the state are the diverse facets of the problem.

The other important thing is that the factors for the success of the Jat because it is very surprising that the Jats were living in the core of the Empire and the state can keep check on their activities more easily rather than to operate in any far flung area. Besides being opposed by the Mughal Emperor and Amber Raja the Jat became successful in achieving their plans. The source of their power should also be taken into account. The means of their power like the support of *biradari*, the support of other *zamindars*, the forts of the Jats, the arms, tactics adopted by them need to be studied also.

How they trained themselves into the art of warfare, the importance of the certain pockets in the Jat Belt, the contribution of individual Jat rulers.

The aspects related to the Jat uprising and the formation of Bharatpur State are so numerous to be assembled at one place. There were certain developments which were if not directly but partially played a role in the history of Jats like the role of the Sayyid Brothers at the Mughal court and their relation with the Jats, the resistance posed by Narukas, Panwars, Chauhans, Kalyanots, Rajawats, Badgujars, Meos etc. which were simultaneous to the Jat uprising. These are vast subjects to deal here, yet

somewhat connected with the Jat uprising. The Jat resistance is much wider and multi dimensional subject in itself. We intend to focus the broad framework of the Jat resistance in the course of discussion in our chapters.

CHAPTER – 1

Jat Locality: Geography of the Jat Area

Relevance of geography

The Jats formed a large chunk of population in northern India. Our concern is their growing power over a considerable area which raised them from peasants into *zamindars*. They later adopted activities of freebooters. They started creating disturbances in close proximity of the capital. During the later Mughal period they gradually became turbulent and the source of Imperial concern.

A perusal of the geography or physical features of the area would make our study more comprehensive and to find out that why the Jats of that particular area became more powerful than their brethren living in the other parts of the country. The role played by the geographical layout or physiographic condition of the region responsible for this development would also be discussed.

The geography furnishes us important information such as condition of the soil, course of rivers, location of hills, forests, rainfall, climate, its vegetation, which reveals their deep economic interest lies in this area. A tussle ensued to gain control over this area among the Jat, the Raja of Amber and the Mughal Emperor himself which sustained for a considerable time.

The geographical layout also shows the fact that the Jats were expanding towards north-eastern direction as on the other three sides there were mighty powers of the Raja of Amber, the Mughal Emperors and the Marathas (see map). Or we can also explore the fact that whether the geographical condition was suitable for their expansion towards this direction.

The geographical condition also alludes the reason that the Jats were able to sustain their revolt for long time as it was difficult to chase them in thick and thorny jungles and in uneven terrain. It therefore seems pertinent to discuss the geography of the area, as it played a vital role in their revolt.

Sources

The sources utilized in this chapter are *Kapad Dwara* Records and the other archival materials such as *Vakils Report*, *Arzdashts*, *Khatoots*, *Muwazana Dahsala Pargana Hindaun*, *Taqsim Dahsala Pargana Amarsar* preserved in Rajasthan State Archives, French traveler F. Wendel's account '*Memoirs Des Jats*', also throw good

information about the Jats. Persian sources like *Chachnama*, *Ain-i-Akbari*, *Iqbalnama*, *Shahnama Munawwar Kalam*, and the other works like Census Report of 1961 of Rajasthan, *Vir Vinod*, and geographical dictionaries such as James Rennel's 'Memoirs of a Map of Hindoostan, or the Mughal Empire'; Nundo Lal Dey's 'Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Medieval India' are also utilized.

Clans Composition of the Jats

Despite the fact that *Arhsatta* and *Awarija* documents refer to Jats, unfortunately they do not focus the clannish composition of the Jats and because of this reason we have to rely on recent works. The basic profession of the Jats was agriculture and they were tied with rural economy as well as its different customs and traditions. Regarding their social status Wendel observes that the Jats were socially equal to Gujars, another *zamindar* class of that time. Their position is lower than Badgujars and higher than Gauruas and Ahirs, stand next after the Brahmans, Rajputs and Baniya.¹ The Jats spread over the large area of *suba* Agra as mentioned in *Ain*.²

The Jats were broadly divided into two sections:- *Hele* and *Dhe* as classified by A.H.Bingley. According to him this Scythian race migrated to India, settled in the valley of Indus and thence further expanded towards north. Among them this *Hele* or *Deswali* were the descendants of original migrants. But *Dhe* or *Pachhade* were the recent arrivals of beyond 18th century extended over the area belonging to river Jamuna and Chambal, where they formed the ruling house of their own.³

While Bingley observes that the Jats belong to the race of purely Hindu origin, other historians like R.P.Rana opines that the Jats did not belong to any particular religious tradition and they were also not the high caste Hindus.⁴

The Jats were further divided into different clans. Most of the time these clannish divisions were based on social status or sometimes on the basis of religious practices, sometimes they were also called by the name of the place to which they belong.

¹. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., p.197; A.H. Bingley, *History, Caste And Culture of Jats And Gujars*, Revised with Introduction By K.P.Bahadur, Ers Ers Publication, New Delhi, 1899, p.92.

². *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, Eds. Nawal Kishore, Lucknow, ff.85-94.

³. *History, Caste And Culture of Jats And Gujars*, op. cit. p.29-30.

⁴. *Ibid.* p.92; *Rebels to Rulers*, op. cit., p.122.

Though Abul Fazl gives the detailed account of the Jat zamindars living in and around *suba* of Agra however information about the clans of the Jats is lacking. Only at singular instance in sarkar of Narnol at a place Chalkalianah mentions Jats of Sangwan clan.⁵

J.H.Hutton points out that the Jats are the one of the thirty-six clans of Rajputs but regarded as the lower caste. He says that the distinction between the Jats and Rajputs is more social than racial.⁶

The kinship ties among the Jats were very strong. Mostly they also had matrimonial relations among themselves.⁷ Besides this, they also had tribal bondage and because of this reason they got the large scale support of the peasants of their own caste when they defied the Mughal authority in 18th century.⁸

Bingley furnishes much information regarding different clans of the Jats living on both sides of Jamuna in each district separately. The clans like *Deswali, Pahal, Dalal, Man, Tenua etc.* were the dominant clans found in many districts, while other clans like *Ghatwal, Jatkar, Nain, Puniya, Sangwan, Bhainiwal, Chahil, Malik, Goha, Rath, Dhankar, Dahia, Hudah, Kadian, Ahlawat, Sahrawat, Jaglan, Ghaughas, Kharat, Narwal, Nandal, Kundu, Kali rammi, Phor or Dhaliwal, Bainwal, Lathir, Kadian, Dahan, Daunchak, Kalher, Sire, Dhul, Mor, Tewatia, Katamia, Rawat, Tanwar, Raibdar, Dahar, Pokhwat, Uthwal, Ahlawat, Jhar, Nahri, Surauj, Penwar, Punia, Khokhar, Dhaka, Kali, Soran, Chakora, Bora, Kakran, Salahu, Kunthel, Dangri, Kudar etc.* were also found.⁹

Interestingly enough one come across the areawise division of the Jats like on the name of Sinsini they were called as *Sinsiniwar Jats, Sogharia Jats* of Soghar and *Rauriya Jats* of Rarah, *Nohwars* of Noh.¹⁰ The ruling class of Bharatpur, situated in eastern Rajputana, belongs to Sinsiniwar clan.

⁵. *Ain-i-Akbari*, op. cit. f.93.

⁶. J. H. Hutton, *Caste in India- Its Nature, Function and Origins*, Fourth Edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford House, Bombay, 1963, p.36.

⁷. Vir Singh, *The Intensity of Peasant Movement in Brij Region Between 1686-1695*, Vol I, *Economic Life And Polity Of North And North West India*, Eds. Vir Singh, New Delhi, 2006, p.110, cf. Ganga Singh, *Bharatpur Ka Itihas*, Part I, p.395-397.

⁸. *Rebels to Rulers*, op. cit. p.169-172.

⁹. *History, Caste And Culture of Jats And Gujars*, op. cit. p.30-52.

¹⁰. *The Intensity of Peasant Movement in Braj Region Between 1686-1695*, op. cit. p.105-109.

The other states of the Jats in Eastern Rajputana are Dholpur and Karauli. The Jats of these places claim their origin from the Jadu clan of Rajputs, divided into six leading *gotras* (clans) called Dung. The six leading goras were *Sinsiniwar*, *Kunthel*, *Chahar*, *Nohwar*, *Saterwar*, *Manga*.¹¹

Jat Belt in Northern India

The Jats of Northern India who raised sedition against the later Mughal Emperors alongwith the *zamindars* of their respective areas¹² stretched over a large tract of land in this region.¹³

The question arises as to why this phenomenon appeared particularly in this period and in this area. In order to discuss a segment of the society it is necessary to shed light on their origin also.

Regarding the origin of the Jats one can discern that the Jats of Northern India – Doab and Eastern Rajasthan, migrated from Sindh to seek refuge from the brunt of foreign invasions.¹⁴ However, Wendel, French traveler, refute that the Jats of lower Sindh and that of Northern India shared the same origin.¹⁵ We also do not have other information about origin of the Jats. Historians tend to believe that it was the Northward migration of the Jats of the Sindh that they form the large chunk of the Jat population in North India.¹⁶

However, from scrutiny of information contained in *Ain-i-Akbari* it appears that there was the large population of the Jats in *suba* Agra and its neighboring plane, Ajmer and even in the Mughal capital Delhi.¹⁷ It has its Northern boundary upto Gurgaon and Punjab (now Haryana), on the east, its boundary was up-to Agra, on

¹¹. *History, Caste And Culture of Jats And Gujars*, op. cit. p.44.

¹². *Rebels to Rulers*, op. cit. p. 170-172.

¹³. James Rennel, *Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan; or the Mughal Empire*, W. Bulmer & Co. London, MDCCXCII, p. CXVIII-CXIX.

¹⁴. *Rebels to Rulers*, op. cit. p.124, cf. Irfan Habib, *Jatts of Punjab and Sindh* in H.Singh and N.G.Barrier (eds.) *Punjab Past and Present, Essays in the Honour of Ganda Singh*, Patiala, 1976, pp. 5-6; *Chachnama*, Elliot and Dowson, *History of India as Told by Its Own Historians*, Vol I, First Edition 1876-77, Low Price Publications, New Delhi, 1990, p. 150-151.

¹⁵. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., p. 84.

¹⁶. *Role of the Jats and Rajputs in the Mughal Court*, op. cit., p. 42; William Irvine, *The Later Mughals* (Edited and Augmented with the History of Nadir Shah's Invasion By J.N.Sarkar), Vol I, Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, New Delhi, 1971, p. 321; *Memoirs of the Map of Hindoostan, or the Mughal Empire*, op. cit. p. CXVIII-CXIX.

¹⁷. *Ain-i-Akbari*, op. cit., ff. 85-94.

North-East up-to Mathura in South up-to Karauli including Dholpur within its boundaries , on South-West Jaipur and on the West Alwar was situated.¹⁸ These states were mostly flanked on the both sides of Yamuna , where on all sides up-to 30 kms inhabited by the Jats, also the fertile area of the Doab, starting from Ganga, on North-West of Delhi up-to Sutlej and 200 kos South of the Sutlej beyond the Gwalior up-to river Sind.¹⁹

Fortunately there is extremely rich information about the Jat Belt and its environs in *Rajasthani* sources also preserved in Rajasthan States Archives, Bikaner. The *Vakil* Reports, i.e. the *Arzdashts* of the *Vakil* or the agent of the Raja present at the Mughal court, provides graphic information about the areas under Jat Belt. (See Map of Jat Area).

The areas like Au and Sinsini were claimed by the Jats as their *watan* jagir²⁰ besides this they also had indirect control over a large area of Braj and Mewat region.²¹

Jats gradually expanded from their homeland towards East. The reason of their eastward expansion was that they were pressed by the mighty powers on the other three sides namely the Kachhwahas on the west, Mughal on the north and the Marathas on the south (see map). However, the Mughal administration was weak in the *suba* of Agra and hence the geographical conditions along with other causes provided them opportunity to sustain themselves.²²

One can divide these parganas as watan and non-watan areas. The areas lying on the east and west side of Jamuna on the basis of their characteristics such as the fertile nature of soil and physical features of the area contained in our documents.

The areas under direct influence of the Jats are Au, Sinsini, the watan of Sinsiniwar clan of the Jats, Soghar, the watan area of Khem Karan Sogharia, Khair, Jawar under Amar Singh Jat. These areas are more volatile in nature as fall in the

¹⁸ . Shyamaldas, *Vir Vinod*, Vol II, Part III, Udaipur, 1880-87, pp. 1635, 1657.

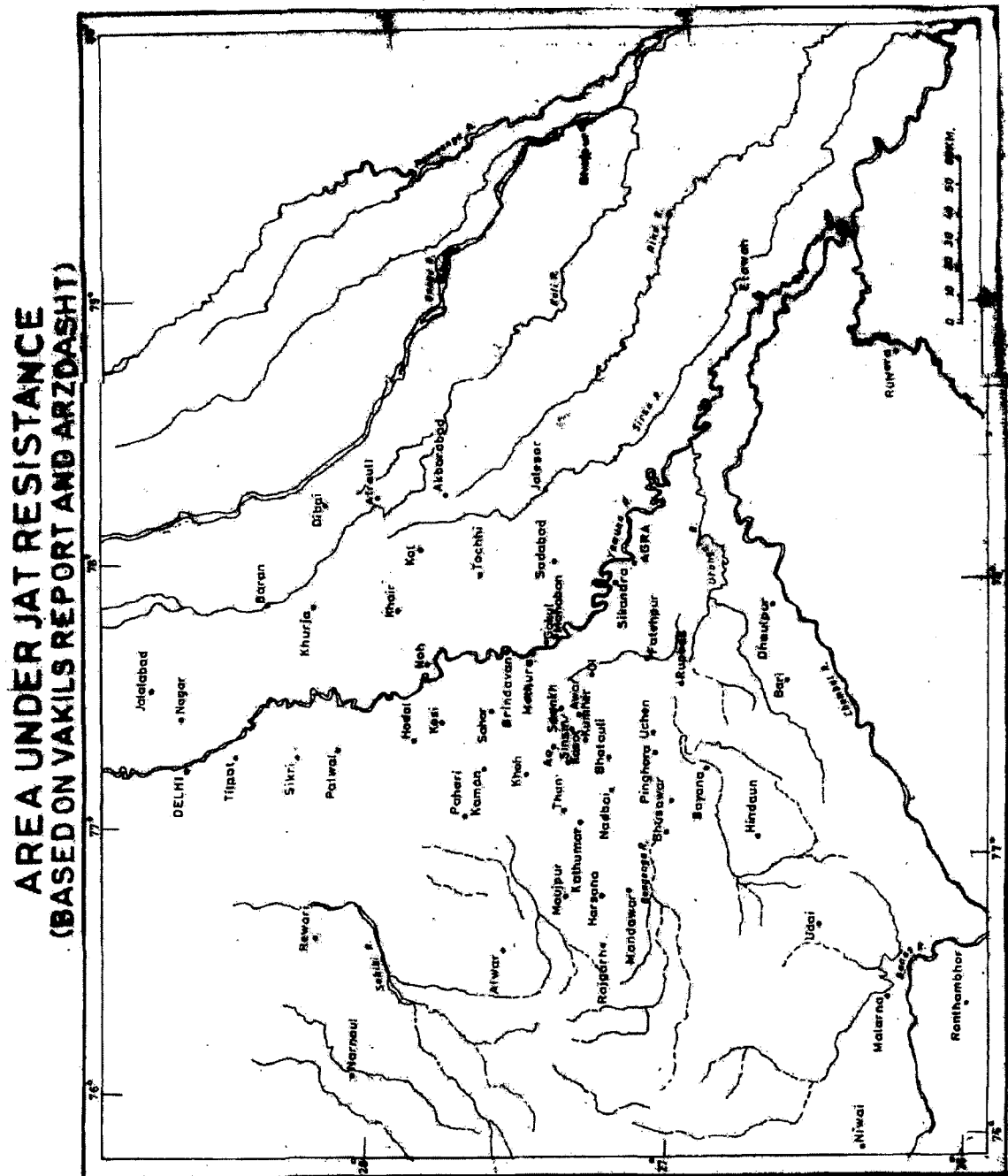
¹⁹ . *Memoirs of Wendel*, op.cit., p. 83.

²⁰ . S.P.Gupta, Agrarian Exactions in the Jat Region- A Case Study of Mathura, *Economic Life And Polity Of North And North West India*, Eds. Vir Singh, New Delhi, 2006, pp. 159-163.

²¹ . *Jaton Ka Navin Itihaas*, op.cit., pp. 20-21.

²² . *Memoirs of Wendel*, op.cit., French MS, p. 82.

watan area of the Jats. Besides this there are large number of area falls under the Jat Belt as mentioned archival records. (See Map: Area under Jat Resistance)



Physical Features

Study of physical features enables us to make our study more comprehensive. Physical geography reveals systematic treatment of the physical features and their relation to one another.²³ According to Abul Fazl "the excellence of its climate is

²³ O.P.Verma, *Geography Teaching*, Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi, p. 6.

almost unrivalled” and “Agra is a large city and possessed a healthy climate.”²⁴ At that time most of the Jat areas belong to suba Agra.²⁵ Good climate condition also effects the other factors like agriculture.

If we look, particularly, on the western side the climate is semi-arid and to some extent dry. But good rains make it suitable for agriculture.²⁶ During summer there scorching heat and hot winds were blowing²⁷ and in rainy season the whole area was poured in with water.²⁸

The main city of Bharatpur is inhabited on low land and the southern part of it consisted the areas of Dholpur, Bari, Baseri etc. have sandy soil, but it is fertile because of good rains.²⁹ On the eastern side the soil is very fertile especially in *Doab*, between Ganga and Jamuna, where continuous inundation takes place.³⁰ We also find the large fields of green grass on the banks of river Jamuna.³¹

The main rivers of this region are Ganga, Jamuna, Chambal, Banganga (Utangan), Gambhir, Khari, Parbati, Kakund, Ruparel etc.³² Besides this there were several lakes, ponds and wells to facilitate water.³³ We will subsequently discuss the rivers in detail under irrigation facilities.

Another important physical feature is the thickly wooded tract and dense forest of the region.³⁴ The *taqsim* document provides very detailed information regarding the geographical condition of the region also. It helps us to understand the extent and nature of the forest under different parganas of the Mughal Empire. It also depicts the area occupied by forest under each village. The classification of the forest area of pargana Udehi in *taqsim* papers helps us to estimate the forest area of the

²⁴. *Ain-i-Akbari*, op. cit., f. 84.

²⁵. *Ibid.* ff. 84-94.

²⁶. *Vir Vinod*, op. cit., p. 1638; *Jaton Ka Navin Itihaas*, op. cit., 22-23.

²⁷. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., p. 217.

²⁸. *Ibid.* p. 155.

²⁹. *Vir Vinod*, op. cit., p. 1635.

³⁰. *Ain-i-Akbari*, op. cit., ff. 84-85; *Memoirs of the Map of Hindoostan, or the Mughal Empire*, op. cit., p. CXVI.

³¹. *Ain-i-Akbari*, op. cit., f. 84.

³². *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., p. 199; *Ain-i-Akbari*, op. cit., ff. 83-93; *Vir Vinod*, op. cit., p. 1636-37; *Census of India 1961*, Rajasthan, Vol Xiv, Part IX – A, Census Atlas, C.S.Gupta, Of The Indian Administrative Service, Superintendent Of Census Operations, 1967, Rajasthan. p. 132-143; *Memoirs of the Map of Hindoostan, or the Mughal Empire*, op. cit., p. 69; Nundo Lal Dey, *The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Medieval India*, W. Newman And Co., Calcutta, 1899, p. 18; Irfan Habib, *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, pp. OA, 6A, 8A.

³³. *Vir Vinod*, p. op. cit., 1636-37, 1654.

³⁴. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., p. 91, 96, 199.

The hills were there especially in western region like Bharatpur, Deeg, Bayana etc. belonged to Aravali range.⁴⁰ The hills were small in size and mostly situated on the south of Bharatpur. The hilly area near Bayana is known as Daang through which many drains were passing. The fort of Bayana was also built on high hill extending upto *pargana* Rupbas.

Besides this there were many hills on the north of Bharatpur but the highest one in Bharatpur is the hill of Alipur in *pargana* Akheygarh, known as 'Kaala Pahad'. The other hills are 'Chhapra' in *pargana* Pahari, 'Damdama' in Bayana, 'Rasiya' hill of *pargana* Nagar, 'Usira' hill of *pargana* Rupbas and 'Madhoni' hill of *pargana* Bharatpur. The stone slabs which were used to build houses were utilized for roofing the buildings as in Bayana. Here we find beautiful white and red marbles, which were transported to Fatehpur Sikri, Bharatpur, Deeg and Wair to construct buildings.⁴¹

Agricultural Economy

The description of geography seems to be incomplete without throwing some light on agricultural condition or agro-economic significance. The study of geography helps in the assessment of agricultural productivity because the successful economic execution depends on physical features, climatic conditions and distribution of resources like land, rivers, lakes, agricultural cooperation, forest and minerals.⁴² The economic geography also helps us to study the production and distribution of raw materials and the influences, both physical and political, which operate on man's economic life.⁴³ All these factors help us to determine as to where improvement could be possible or understanding the significance of a particular region relevant for agriculture.

While dealing with the agricultural condition of Eastern Rajasthan one can not forget the contribution of S.P.Gupta who introduced to us the importance of regional records in the field of Rajasthan which provides us exhaustive information. He has conducted remarkable research on the agrarian condition of eastern Rajasthan dealing

⁴⁰. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan*, op. cit., p. 124-135.

⁴¹. *Vir Vinod*, op. cit., pp. 1635-36.

⁴². O.P.Verma, *Geography Teaching*, op. cit., p.15.

⁴³. *Ibid.* p. 13.

with almost every aspect of agrarian condition of the region which provides a base for our study also.

Climatic Condition

Chachnama mentions the Jats as agriculturist.⁴⁴ Wendel also says that the Jats from the very early time were engaged in agriculture. The term Jat means 'the one who ploughs the soil' or peasant.⁴⁵ Shah Waliullah says that 'the cultivators of the villages between Delhi and Akbarabad areas of the Jat caste'⁴⁶ which reveals that among the peasants of the region, Jats were significant agricultural caste who were working on their fields.

Abul fazl observes that the climate of suba Agra was such that it was perfect for agriculture. He says that Agra is a large city and possessed healthy climate for agriculture. It can also inferred by the magnitude of revenue collected from this region. The whole revenue of *suba* Agra accounted to 191,819,265 *dams*.⁴⁷ *Tuzuk* also mentions that Agra is on the boundary of second climate. The air of Agra is warm and dry.⁴⁸

Crops

Both Rabi and Kharif crops were sown. S.P.Gupta in his work mentions about the variety of crops in our region such as *bajra*, *jowar*, pulses, *moth*, *urad* and *moong* as kharif crops. *Chola*, sugarcane, cotton and *makka* were occupying larger area while *kodon*, *til*, vegetables, indigo, *barti*, *madhwa*, tobacco and paddy were also of some significance. Among rabi crops wheat, barley and gram were the significant crops and mixed crops such as *baijhri*, *gojhai* and *gochani* were also significant. Various vegetables, *cheena* (arzan), tobacco and *ajwain* were also grown. R.P. Rana talks about the number of crops in each region in both the seasons. For example, *Arhsatta* mentions thirty two crops for *kharif* and thirty four crops for *rabi* in *pargana* Khohri. In *pargana* Hindaun forty eight crops were produced in *kharif* and thirty three in *rabi*

⁴⁴. *Cahchnama*, Elliot, Vol I, p. 190.

⁴⁵. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., p. 84.

⁴⁶. Shah Waliullah Dehalvi Ke *Siyasi Makhtubat*, Ed. And Tr. K.A.Nizami, Deppt. Of History, A.M.U., Aligarh, Pers. Text, p. 8.

⁴⁷. *Ain-i-Akbari*, op. cit. ff. 84 and 86.

⁴⁸. *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, op. cit., p. 4, 5.

season. And in two *parganas* not less than sixty crops were cultivated in a year. The number of crops mention in *Ain* for *Agra suba* is forty one.⁴⁹

Mentions is made about the main crops as Wheat, Barley, Gram, Jawar, Bajra, various kinds of pulses, good variety of mangoes ,orange, beetle leaves, lemon, melon grapes, pineapple, sweet scented oil, variety of flowers and fruits, melons, grapes, henna, sugar-cane, indigo, *moong*, *moth*, and *urad* etc.⁵⁰ Abul Fazl gives areawise distribution of crops in *suba* Agra. Wide fields were also occupied by meadow (wide fields with grass), orchard, mines etc. There were also the reference of cash crop, that is Indigo in Bayana in *Ain*.⁵¹ *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* also infers that melons, mangoes and other fruits grow well in Agra and its neighbourhood and many thousands of pineapple produced every year in Gulafsha garden at Agra at that time.⁵² So, with the variety of food crops various kind of fruits were also grown.

Besides agriculture there was also agricultural based industries. For example, sugar was manufactured especially in Kalpi, Bayana and Toda Bhim.⁵³ This region also had rich mines and minerals. In *Ain* there was information of the mines copper and turquoise in Toda Bhim, iron mine was also there. The state of Alwar produced glass and wooden carpets as mentioned by Abul Fazl.⁵⁴

Muwazana Dahsala and Taqsim Dahsala

Muwazana Dahsala of *pargana* Hindaun provides detailed information about the agro-economic condition from V.S. 1790-99 (A.D. 1733-42). The total area of *pargana* Hindaun given in the document is 699,527 *bighas* and out of total measured area, the cultivable area is 433,000 *bighas*. Instead of taking *pargana* Hindaun as a whole if we conduct the villagewise study of *muwazana* documents, we will find new trends of agricultural condition prevalent at that time such as the proportion of cultivable area in each village separately which the significance of particular villages or certain important pockets in whole *pargana*, size of the village, uncultivated area occupied under different heads like *sor kalar* (saline) etc., category of unassessed

⁴⁹. *Rebels to Rulers*, op. cit., p. 53-54

⁵⁰. *Vir Vinod*, op. cit., p. 1638-39; *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*. p. 6B, 8B; *Ain-i-Akbari*, op. cit., f. 83-93.

⁵¹. *Ain-i-Akbari*, f. 83-93.

⁵². *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, op. cit., Vol I, p. 3 and 5.

⁵³. *Ain-i-Akbari*, op. cit., f. 83-93.

⁵⁴. *Ibid*.

villages such as ina'am, puniya udik, ujaad, varhdar (watchman) etc. These documents also throw adequate light on the condition of soil also.⁵⁵

The other document utilized here is *Taqsim Dahsala* of *pargana* Amarsar from 1758 to 1767. The total measured Area of *pargana* Amarsar is 1,20,610 *bighas* and out of total area, the cultivable area is 1,07,693 *bighas* and uncultivable is 12,917 *bighas*. The *taqsim* also provides the same nature of information as we find in *muwazana* documents for the cultivable area. It also gives us the villagewise information. The villaged of *pargana* Amarsar are arranged in alphabetical order in the *taqsim* document. The castewise distribution of villages can clearly be noticed in *pargana* Amarsar. For example the name of the villages are like Ahirvaas, Igravaas, Amaurayi Charan Ka Vaas, Turkvaas, Charanvaas, Gujarsi Ka Vaas, Gaudvaas, Beldarpur etc. However the name of the villages found to be associated with person's name also like Tilakpur, Raichand Pura, Ramchand Charan Ka Vaas, Raipur, Kishorevaas, Kalyanpur etc. In *pargana* Amarsar we do not find any village under ina'am, puniya udik or remained ujaad as the figures of cultivabler area is available for each village.

To draw few conclusions pertaining to agricultural condition of *pargana* Hindaun I have taken the sample of 192 villages out of 245 villages and the 146 villages of *pargana* Amarsar. In Amarsar thirty four village are mentioned as *dakhli* (attached) villages. Each village mentioned in the documents separately provides information about the agricultural, economic and geographical condition.

The total measured area (*raqba*) as well as the name of the village is mentioned in the *muwazana* and *taqsim* documents. In Hindaun the total area is further divided into cultivable (*baqi bigha*) and uncultivable waste (sor kalar). Further break-up for uncultivable waste is given as *sor kalar* (saline) and *qasur gaz-i-ilahi*. The considerable amount of saline area is mentioned for each village of *pargana* Hindaun. And under the head of cultivable area, figures of *rabi* and *kharif* as well as the total of both is mentioned for every ten year. There was only one village called Bishan Nagar for which figures are not available only the break-ups of *rabi* and *kharif* were mentioned. In *pargana* Amarsar the total area (*raqba*) was divided into cultivable (*layaq-ul-zarait*) and fallow or uncultivable (*parat*) and like Hinduan, the

⁵⁵. See Appendix I

cultivable area is divided into *rabi* and *kharif*. This exhaustive nature of statistical information will surely help us to draw certain conclusions about agricultural economy of the region.

If we obtain the percentage of both the *rabi* and *kharif* crops separately, we can clearly notice in Hindaun that the percentage of *kharif* is always higher than *rabi* and sometimes the difference is much more noticeable as in case of village Ghosla in the year 1790 the *kharif* is 100% of the total, in village Ghatanserka in the same year *kharif* is 100%. Likewise in *mauza* Nawagaon from 1797-99 *kharif* is 93 % of the total. In *mauza* Neeburayee for the whole of ten years *kharif* crop is 100% probably because out of the total area of the village which is 1014 *bighas*, 794 *bighas* were occupied by *sor kalar* (saline) that amount to 78% of the total area. So the rest of the cultivable area must have some salinity in the soil which is not conducive for *rabi* harvest. In Hafeezabad from 1796 to 1799 *kharif* harvest is 100% though the saline area in this region is 63 *bighas* out of 638 *bighas* in total. So there must be some other factors besides condition of the soil. This is the condition in most of the villages that *kharif* crop is higher than *rabi*.

Though there are few villages where percentage of *rabi* is higher than *kharif* in the particular years such as in Ghatanserka, Pratap Pur, Palhadi, Bishan Nagar, Reenvaas, Hudaheli, Ajaibpur etc. The *rabi* crop is 100% of the total production which means that *kharif* crop has not been sown or assessed due to any reason. For example, in village Ajaibpur *kharif* crop was given to *varhdar* (watchman) and not assessed because of this reason. In *mauza* Palhadi and Bishan Nagar *rabi* crop was higher than *kharif* only after the land remained *ujaad* (desolated, deserted) for few years. There were other villages also like Tahapur, Telona, Padeli, Pargaon etc. where percentage of *rabi* ranged between 70% to 90%. But such villages were very few.

S.P. Gupta is of the opinion that the cultivation of *rabi* crops in Eastern Rajasthan, especially wheat and barley required far greater investments than *kharif* like bajra and jowar. He further says that there was increase of cash crops in *kharif* harvest with the decrease of bajra and pulses.⁵⁶ This can be one of the reasons for

⁵⁶. S. P. Gupta, *Agrarian System of Eastern Rajasthan* (c. 1650-c.1750), Manohar Publications, New Delhi, 1986, p. 62-63.

increase in *kharif* production. Another explanation regarding Pargana Khohri is that because of it being the arid area it was unable to produce *rabi* crops.⁵⁷

In *pargana* Amarsar if we see the average of ten years we find that out of 146 village in 89 villages the percentage of *rabi* is higher than *kharif*, while in 57 villages the percentage of *kharif* is higher. Another noticeable feature is that the village where percentage of *kharif* is higher among them in 11 villages the percentage of *rabi* is almost negligible such as Maalkala (4.27%), Laavi (2.05%), Kahau (10.18), Jalpawali (4.94%), Charanvaas (7.75%), Tahervaas (3.43%), Mahrijo (3.18%), Khalivaas (0.00%), Gaudvaas (2.00%) and one village whose name is brittled in the document has 0.45%. It shows that *rabi* crops were not sown in these villages because of some reasons. Whereas, we do not find this tendency vice versa.

The size of the village varies considerably in Hindaun and Amarsar both. In Hindaun some villages were very small in size, some were very large while most of the villages were average in size. Villages like Nilauti (657 bighas), Fazeelabad (342 bighas), Paalivaas (501 bighas), Bilai (552 bighas), Mudaili (413 bighas) were very small in size while the villages like Jagaar (12150 bighas), Dhedhora (11241.5), Mehamwa (16854 bighas), Syaroli (13000) were very big in size.

In *pargana* Amarsar also the villages like Haibukavaas (800 bighas), Madho Ka Vaas (350 bighas), Amaurayi Charan Ka Vaas (800 bighas) are smaller in size. Whereas, villages like Aalisar (24,000 bighas), Vachahri (40,000 bighas), Varhvaas (25,000 bighas), Tehervaas (40,000 bighas), Dasnuala (35,000 bighas), Khejnausivaas (28,000 bighas) are much bigger in size. The reason for having acquired large area by some villages is that these villages also have *dakhli* villages attached to it.

Further, if we look at the percentage of the cultivable area out of the total area, we see that out of 192 villages in Hinduan, which were sampled out here we find that two villages namely Ghusahti (6.44%) and Aalhani (5.50%) have only five to six percent of cultivable area out of the total. One can clearly notice the reason behind it that in Ghusahti out of 2166 *bighas* of land 2010 *bighas* were occupied by *sor kalar* (saline) and in *mauza* Aalhani out of 9600 *bighas* 9010 *bighas* were under saline. So it was because of the salinity of the soil only 5 to 6% of the area remained under

⁵⁷. *Rebels to Rulers*, op.cit. p. 55, cf. *Arhsatta pargana Khohri*, VS, 1781/1724.

cultivation. The other villages like Neeburayee (19.43%) and Chaurauti (26.90%) also have smaller area under cultivation because of the salinity of the soil. Besides nine villages have 30 to 40% of cultivable land, twenty nine villages have 50 to 60% cultivable area, thirty nine villages have 60 to 70%, sixty seven villages have 70 to 80% and twenty six villages have 80 to 90% of cultivable area of the total area (*raqba*). And the village Nandgaon had the largest area (93.09%) under cultivation. We see that the largest number of villages fall under the category of 70 to 80% of cultivable land while only five villages have upto 30% of cultivable land. On the above investigation it can be said that *pargana* Hindaun had better agricultural condition.

But in comparison to *pargana* Amarsar, Hindaun has less area under cultivation. In Amarsar out of 145 villages 1 village has 60% area under cultivation, 7 villages has 60 to 70% area under cultivation, 21 villages has 70 to 80% area under cultivation, 90 villages has 80 to 90% of cultivable area while 20 villages has 90 to 100% area under cultivation. The figures of cultivable area is not available for seven villages. It shows that *Pargana* Amarsar was very fertile.

One finds that the villages which were exempted from assessment were also mentioned in muwazana of *pargana* Hindaun with the assessed villages. These are the villages given as *ina'am*, *puniya udik* (charity), *varhdar* (watchman) or the villages that remained *ujaad* (desolated or deserted). And there are nineteen such type of villages given in charity (*puniya udik*), nine villages remained *ujaad*, nine given to *varhdar* (watchman), twelve given as *ina'am* and no revenue figures for these villages are mentioned.

If we work out the average of the whole *pargana*, it can be said that *pargana* Hindaun and Amarsar had considerable percentage of agricultural land. Large number of villages had excellent cultivation despite the vast area being occupied by the saline soil in Hinduan even then it had more than 60% land under cultivation, while *Pargana* Amarsar had 89% area under cultivation. However in order to estimate the total revenue of the *pargana* one should be attentive to exclude the villages which were exempted from assessment but mentioned under cultivable area in Hinduan. Another important aspect is that the area unassessed or *sor kalar* and *nabud* is not totally waste. Recent researches have highlighted the importance of uncultivable waste

regarding *pargana* Udehi. *Taqsim* documents highlights that it contribute in many ways to the productivity of the fields as it also includes wells water channels, salt pans, trees, rivers etc.⁵⁸

The area occupied under *kharif* and *rabi* crops do not match with the cultivable area of the village. Sometimes it was less than the total area of a village and sometimes it exceeds. It indicates that in some villages there were the portions of land waiting to be brought under cultivation while other kind of villages showing the tendency of double cropping where the total area of a village was less than the cultivated area in both harvests.

The rich documents like *taqsim* and *muwazana dahsala* are available for so many areas under study like that of *pargana* Hindaun, Pahari, Bahatri, Udehi, Amarsar etc. *Pargana* Udehi (V.S. 1800-1809) has 3,82,542.16 *bighas* of land out of which 50,339.07 was uncultivable and 3,32,203.1 *bighas* of land was cultivable. In *pargana* Pahari (A.H. 1124-1133) total area (*raqba*) was 1,98,125.19 *bighas* (Todarmal *Bigha*) out of which 54,023.03 *bighas* were uncultivable (*vadi sor kherna*) and cultivable (*baqi bigha*) was 1,44,102.16 *bighas*. In *pargana* Amarsar (1758-67) total area was 1,20,610 *bighas* out of which uncultivable land was 12,917 and cultivable land was 1,07,693 *bighas*.⁵⁹ In *pargana* Bahatri the total area was 1,52,021 *bighas* out of which 1,29,854 was cultivable and 22,167 *bighas* were uncultivable.⁶⁰

Realisation of Revenue

The *muwazana* and *Taqsim* document of *pargana* Hindaun and Amarsar does not provide information about the magnitude of land revenue demand. Regarding the revenue Abul Fazl says that out of 2,78, 62, 189 *bighas* of land of the Agra *suba* the 54, 62 50304 *dams* of revenue was assessed.⁶¹ Irfan Habib opines that it was the regressive nature of revenue which compelled the peasants to revolt against the ruling

⁵⁸. Agrarian Landscape of a Mughal Paragna : Studying Udehi from *Taqsim*s, op. cit., p. 175-186.

⁵⁹. S.P. Gupta and Sumbul Haleem Khan, *Mughal Documents: Taqsim* (C. 1649-C. 1800), Publication Scheme Jaipur, 1996, p. 15-31.

⁶⁰. *Rebels to Rulers*, op. cit., p.64

⁶¹. *Ain-i-Akbari*, op. cit., f. 83-93.

authority.⁶² Shah Waliullah, contemporary persian source informs us that the area came under Jat belt has approximately the yeild of Rs. 1,00,00,000.⁶³

S.P.Gupta gives information that the state's share of revenue varied within each pargana from year to year and also it varied according to the fertility of the soil. He says that the standard revenue demand in *jinsi* crops as 2/5ths of the produce on *polaj* and ¼ of the produce on *banjar* was universally accepted.⁶⁴

So, it can be seen that the amount of revenue levied by the state falls heavy on the peasants and the statement of Irfan Habib seems to be correct for the Mughal period, that it was the burden of the revenue that the peasants defied them.

Irrigation Facilities

The *Muwazana* and *taqsim* documents provides rich information about rivers (*nadi*), ponds (*talab*), water channels (*nala*), wells (*kuwo*), tanks (*howd*) etc. in each *pargana* which greatly helps us in estimating the irrigation facilities in each *parganas*.⁶⁵

In Ain we find that there was naturally irrigated vast land in *suba* Agra because of river Jamuna, Ganga and Chambal which made these areas extremely fertile and this information was supported by other sources also.⁶⁶ On the western side, river Banganga, Kakund, Ruparel, Gambhir, Khari etc. were flowing⁶⁷ but non of them was perennial.⁶⁸

The large fertile tract between Ganga and Jamuna is called 'Doab' contains the areas of *suba* Agra.⁶⁹ The course of Jamuna river starts above Delhi dividing modern U.P. from Rajasthan going downwards towards Madhya Pradesh.⁷⁰

⁶². *Agrarian System of Mughal India*, (1550-1760), op. cit., pp. 390-394.

⁶³. *Shah Waliullah Dehlavi Ke Siyasi Makhtubat*, op. cit., Pers. Text, p. 10.

⁶⁴. *Agrarian Syatem of Eastern Rajasthan*, op. cit. p. 59.

⁶⁵. See *Taqsim and Muwazana* documents of various areas.

⁶⁶. *Ain-i-Akbari*, op. cit., f. 83-93; *Memoirs of the Map of Hindoostan or the Mughal Empire*, op. cit., p. CXVI and 169; *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, p. OA, 8A.

⁶⁷. *Vir Vinod*, op. cit., p. 1636-37, 1653; *Jaton Ka Navin Itihaas*, op. cit., Vol I, p. 22; *The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Medieval India*, op. cit., p. 18.

⁶⁸. *The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Medieval India*, op. cit., p. 24 and 30.

⁶⁹. *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, p. 8A

⁷⁰. *Memoirs of the Map of Hindoostan or the Mughal Empire*, op. cit., p. 169.

River Chambal flows on the south of the Jat territory, in middle of *suba* Agra and meets with Jamuna between Itawa Bhind in Agra *suba*.⁷¹

River Banganga is coming from Jaipur passess through Bhusawar parganas village Kamalpura, Rupbas, Bayana, Uchhain, Kheragarh and in Dholpur it is known as Utangan. The river provides the facility of irrigation to these areas as in most of the wells of this region there was salty water. One channel of Banganga passes through the city of Bharatpur and its surrounding areas reach in the dams and canals provide water to local people. The river moves forward upto Fatehpur Sikri.⁷²

Another river Gambhir is also coming from Jaipur, passing through pargana Bayana at its middle in the villages Karsada towards east and then towards north in the hills of Bayana meets Banganga at village Kurka.⁷³

River Kakund comes out Bayana and flows downward from high hilly land into village Morchha where water was always available. The source of water of river Kakund was hilly water coming through narrow channels. It meets with river Gambhir at the village Sadabad.⁷⁴ 1961 census also indicates Kakund coming from Sawai Madhopur into Bayana and then to Rupbas.⁷⁵

It enters into Bharatpur from Alwar near qasba Sikri. From the dam of Sikri, where it enters into Bharatpur, the river divided into two parts, one goes to Gopalgarh and Pahari and the other towards Deeg, Kumbher and Bharatpur. In the north, because of the obstruction in its path, in rainy season the water stored between Kama and Pahari upto 11 miles and diverts towards Mathura. The water of this river also forms lake near Deeg, Khoh Jheel and Mali Jheel of Bharatpur. And then meet with Oreen river (a channel of river Khari) and moves forward towards Fatehpur Sikri.⁷⁶ There was one river Parbati flowing in Dholpur and Rajkhera.⁷⁷

Major population of this region was engaged in agriculture, so there were more sources of irrigation which were manmade besides the natural water resources.

⁷¹. *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, p. OA; Vir Vinod, p. 1653; *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., p. 199;

⁷². *Vir Vinod*, p. op. cit., 1636-37, 1653; *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, p. 6A.

⁷³. *Vir Vinod*, op. cit., p. 1636-37, *Census of India 1961*, Rajasthan, op. cit., p. 132-33.

⁷⁴. *Vir Vinod*, op. cit., p. 1636-37.

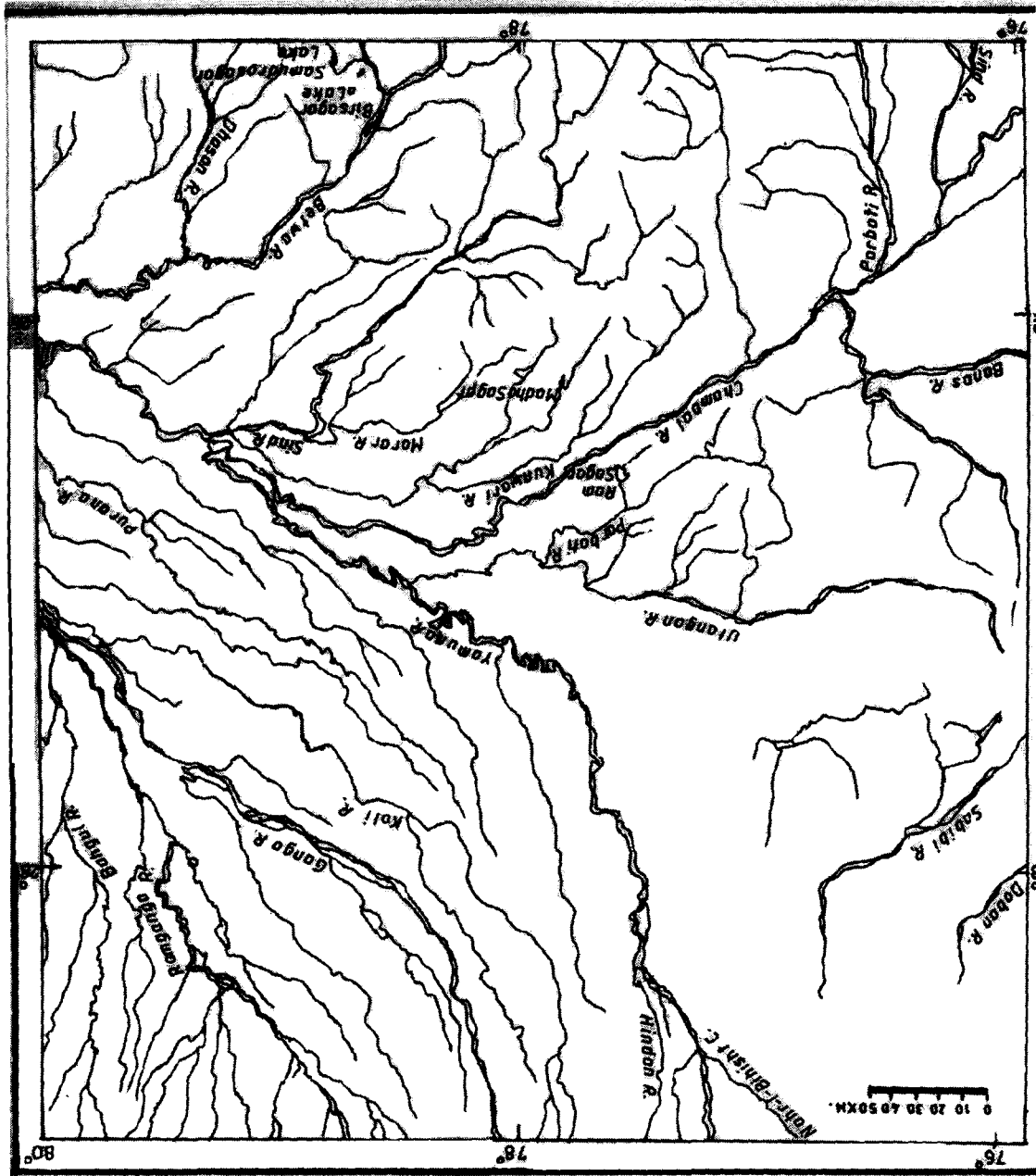
⁷⁵. *Census of India 1961*, Rajasthan, op. cit., p. 132-33.

⁷⁶. *Vir Vinod*, op. cit., p. 1636-37.

⁷⁷. *Census of India 1961*, Rajasthan, op. cit., p. 140-43.

Rain water was stored in ponds and dams. The wells were also dug to facilitate water to the crops at the time of sowing. While it is observed that rainfall is meager and the main source of irrigation were the wells, tanks and natural drainages etc. Bunds were also constructed but not perennial.⁷⁸ (see map).

Map of the Network of Rivers



Source: Atlast of the Mughal Empire, Enriched by Archival Material

⁷⁸

Agrarian System of Eastern Rajasthan, op. cit., p. 38.

Dams and Lakes

Dams were constructed to retain the water but these dams completely dried-up during summers and poured with water during rainy season. In Bharatpur alone there were 116 dams and some of them are of big size extending upto 8-9 miles in length. Most of them were concrete and the longest one is Azaan Dam (9 miles long).⁷⁹

There were some ponds in Dholpur also. These are more than 33 and most of them were dug during the time of Mughals, and repaired later on. Though some of them were constructed later on. Agriculture in this area was mostly dependent on these ponds.⁸⁰

Wendel has also discussed the problem of paucity of water in the context of Kumbher that there was no well containing fresh water. Wells used to be dug and filled with water in rainy season only. There was also a big sized pond near the fort of Kumbher, for the protection of it, there was a small garhi was constructed.⁸¹

Though the water was available at some places but mostly it was salty. There was lack of sweet water for irrigation purpose as well as domestic consumption.

Jat forts

The geography of the Jat area reveals that in whole of the 'Jat-Belt' there were so many big and small forts were laid out in a very strategic manner. These were built by the Jats in order to safeguard themselves from the military attacks and make them more bold and resourceful in their recalcitrant activities because of the geographical condition of the region discussed before.

Kapad Dwara Records and maps gives us a better understanding of these areas as it gives the geographical layout of the forts. There were certain characteristics of the Jat forts like they built these forts in so thick jungles, sometimes these forts were strongly fortified, high and massive walls and strong bastions which made them more impregnable. Besides, a very deep ditch was also dug all around like in the fort of Thun and they keep these ditches always full of water so that no one could dare to

⁷⁹. *Vir Vinod*, op. cit., p. 1636-37; *Jaton Ka Navin Itihaas*, op. cit., p. 22-23, cf. Final Settlement Report of Bharatpur State, Part III; Imperial Gazetteer, Part 8, p. 74.

⁸⁰. *Vir Vinod*, op. cit., p. 1654.

⁸¹. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., p. 216-17.

enter. They also built chain of forts at one place to take refuge if they were attacked at one place. Most of these forts were built in uneven terrain.⁸²

Wendel also points out some weaknesses of the Jat forts like the danger of fire, the paucity of water, excessive high walls and wrongly placed cannons on these walls.

There were many big forts like Thun, Sinsini, Bharatpur, Sonkh, Pinghor, Soghar, Dig, Kumbher, Kasot etc. which came under the serious concern of the Mughals as these were very big and strong forts.

There were some small forts also such as Khair, Rasis, Bhatoli, Badgaon, Rohere, Baren, Bawali, Sonkher, Jagsana, Kihari, Barah, Kama, Au, Mahua, Ratanpur, Jawar etc. which works as a satellite forts of these big forts as well as for one another. These forts were situated in the dense jungles at strategic points.

Many military expeditions were sent against these forts especially under Bedar Bakht, Bishan Singh and Sawai Jai Singh, which proved cumbersome to the invading army because of its geographical condition. We will discuss in detail in chapter 4 about the role played by geography in fortifying the Jat villages and in building these forts.

⁸². Kapad Dwara Documents, Vol II.

CHAPTER – 2

***Rift Between the Jats and Rajputs:
The Interests and Policies of
the Mughal Empire***

The territories as well as the interest of the Jats and Amber chief clashed over a particular span of time. The reason for the rift was that both the powers were pursuing an expansionist policy. Fortunately for Amber Raja that he enjoyed the imperial patronage in checkmating the Jat interest. This is discernable in the conditional assignments made by the Mughal Emperor to the Amber Rajas. (See Table)

If we closely examine the whole phenomena, we should go into deeper level such as political development, the economic prosperity or the agricultural condition, fertility of soil and for that purpose the irrigation facilities, the question of autonomy operative at many level, growing tendency of leasing out the land (*ijara* system), the strategic importance of the area, trade routes etc. that expose the nature of regional intrigues and how did the Raja of Amber reckon with them as a Mughal officer in different capacities are some interesting aspects.

The Raja of Amber took several initiatives to administer the area. *Vakils* were posted at many places to furnish the required information. The *Vakil* of Amber Raja was present at the Mughal Court to safeguard the interest of Amber Raja and he supplied information on area under his control. There are many references that the agent of Raja was repeatedly giving petitions for particular areas like Akbarabad, Mathura, Hindaun, Bayana, Bahatri, Khohri etc, which highlights the significance of some region and sometimes *Vakil* informs that any other person was also striving to bring the same area under his control that throws light on the importance of particular areas also.¹ It also inform that on the demand of the Emperor the map of certain areas were prepared,² the list of the Jat villages falling in Mathura division,³ list of Jat rebels of village Mahaban⁴ were sent to the Emperor. Such a minute level of information we can gather from *Vakils* Report.

These *Vakils* Reports should also be corroborated with *Rajasthani* and *Persian Arzdashts* as well as some contemporary official source which collectively help us to draw a complete picture.

¹. *Vakils Report*, (henceforth V.R.), Persian, (Undated), No. 52 / 474; V.R., Persian, (Undated), No 400 / 1040.

². V.R. dtd. 21 Shawwal, 1102 / 8 July, 1691; 6 Zilqada, 1102 / 22 July, 1691; 25 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1104 / 24 Nov. 1692.

³. V.R. (Undated), No. 220 / 645.

⁴. V.R. dtd. 11 Shawwal, 1106 / 25 May, 1695.

Both the Jats and Amber Raja were the powerful *zamindars* of their respective areas. Consequently, these immediate neighbours confronted because of their overlapping territories. Not only this, the Jats had also become threat in the north to the imperial territories. Therefore, withholding revenue, robbing and plundering they became threat for the empire. The Amber House was the best suitable option for the Mughal Emperor to utilize against the Jats. The Mughal Emperor had extended the lucrative assignments to Raja to deal with the Jats. Wendel says, “the Raja of Amber, because of the havoc created by the thieves in his neighbourhood and threatening his *jagir*, was deeply annoyed. He requested the Emperor that he may permit him to construct a dam to prevent the flood of these wicked spreading everywhere.”⁵

In the said circumstances the two powers confronted with each other and since it was in the interest of the Mughal Empire, one power received the strong official patronage against the other in the form of various rights, posts and the authority over the Jat’s territories. Substituting the Jats from their standing as the rural chieftains of a particular area, previously legitimised by the Mughal Emperor.⁶ The other reason for extending such powers to Raja of Amber was that most of the significant nobles were involved in Deccan for many years. There was no alternative left behind to deal with the growing power of the Jats as informed by *Tarikh-i-Dilkusha*.⁷

The official letters and other communication between the Mughals and the Raja of Amber we notice use of abusive language for the Jats. Not only this even in the official records and maps of that time they were mentioned as *Jat badzaat* (Jats of evilbreed), *mufsidan* (rebels), *rahzanaan* (highway robbers), *kuffar* (sceptic), *mal’un* (low status), *duzdaan* (thieves) etc. This clearly shows the official wrath against the Jats.⁸

5. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., p.96.

6. Shivdas Lakhnawi, *Shahnama Munawwar Kalaam*, Tr. .S.H.Askari, Janaki Prakashan, Patna, 1980, p.88; Nawab Samsamuddaula Shahnawaz Khan, *Maasir-ul-Umara*, Tr. H. Beveridge, Revised Annotated And Completed By Beni Prasad, Vol , 1op. cit., ff. 543-544.

7. Bhimsen, *Tarikh-i-Dilkusha*, Ed. By V.D.Khobrekhar, Deptt. Of Archives, Maharashtra, Bombay, f. 232-33.

8. Khafi Khan, *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab*, op. cit., f. 776-77, 945;Gopal Narayan Bahura and Chandramani Singh, *Kapad Dwara*, Vol II, Jaipur Public Charitable Trust, Jaipur, Map No. 221; Ishwar Das Nagar, *Futuh-i-Alamgiri*, Tr. And Ed. Tasneem Ahmad, New Delhi, 2009, p; Inayatullah Khan Kashmiri, *Kalimat-i-Taiyibat*, Eds. S.M.Azizuddin, New Delhi, 2009, f. 153-54.

There is a whole list of the assignments mentioned in various documents of that time such as *Farmans*, *Khatoots*, *Vakils Reports*, *Azdashts*, *Kapad Dwara* which were assigned to Amber Raja.

Composition of Jat –Rajput *Zamindars* : Based On *Ain-I-Akbari*⁹

<i>Sarkar</i>	<i>Mahal</i>	Dominant Caste
Agra	Agra	Jat
"	Ol	Rajput
"	Bayana	Jat
"	Bari	Rajput
"	Bhusawar	Rajputs Of Various Caste
"	Todah Bhim	Rajput
"	Chaumuha	Rajput, Jat
"	Khanwa	Rajput, Jat
"	Rajakhera	Rajput
"	Songar Songri	"
"	Kuthumbar	Rajputs, Jats
"	Mathura	Not Available
"	Hindaun	Rajput, Jat
"	Helak	Rajputs Of Various Caste
Kol	Atrauli	Rajput
"	Akbarabad	"
"	Tappal	"
"	Nuh	Rajput, Jat
Gwalior	Khatoli	Jat
Bayanwan	Ratangarh	"
"	Kharahra	"
"	Khanda	"
"	Khand Bajra	"
Alwar	Harpur	"
Narnol	Barah	Rajput
"	Chalkalianah	Jat
"	Kaanodah	Rajput
"	Khodana	Jat
Sahar	Bandhauli	"
"	Sahar	"
"	Kaman	"
"	Koh Mujahid	"
"	Nunherah	"
"	Hodal	"

The table shows various areas under the *zamindari* of Jats and Rajputs during the time of Akbar. The above mentioned table facilitates a comparative study of the area and composition of *zamindar* castes residing there at the time Mughal Empire was at its zenith and during later Mughal period.

⁹. Abul Fazl, *Ain-i-Akbari*, op. cit., ff. 85-94.

Table of The Jat Area Under The Charge Of The Raja Of Amber.

Category Of Document.	Nos.(Undated)	Granted To	Post	Place
<i>Arzdasht</i>	6/160	Maharaja	<i>Faujdari</i>	Kama
"	30/ 299	"	"	Hindaun, Bayana
"	31/300	"	<i>Zamindari</i>	Pinghor
"	33/306	"	<i>Faujdari</i>	Mathura
"	49/428	"	"	Hindaun
"	"	"	"	Mathura
"	52/ 474	"	<i>Jagirdari</i>	Kol
"	132/ 555	"	<i>Ina'am</i>	Ol
"	165/ 590	Bakhtawar Bhadoria	<i>Zamindari</i>	Khair
"	208/ 633	Maharaja	"	All The Jat Villages
"	275/ 700	"	<i>Jagirdari</i>	Malarna, Sahar, Behari
"	289/ 715	"	<i>Faujdari</i>	Mathura
"	300/ 727	"	"	Mathura, Behari
"	348/ 877	"	"	Kama
"	397/ 1036	"	<i>Band-o-bast</i> (post not stated)	Mathura
"	402/ 1049	"	"	Sinsini
"	435/ 1350	"	<i>Zamindari</i>	"
<i>V.R.</i>	10 Rajab 1099/1 May 1688	Ram Singh	<i>Faujdari</i>	Mathura
"	13 Rajab 1099/4 May 1688	Maharaja	<i>Faujdari (Cancelled)</i>	"
"	24 Ramzan 1099/13 July 1688	"	<i>Jagirdari</i>	Kama
"	25 Shawwal 1099/13 August 1688	"	<i>Faujdari</i>	Mathura
"	13 Zilqada 1099/30 August 1688	"	"	Kama
"	15 Zilqada 1099/1 October 1688	"	"	Khohri, Sonkher
"	16 J. Akhir 1100/28 March 1689	"	"	Mathura
"	1 Rajab 1100/11 April 1689	"	<i>Tankhwah</i>	Malarna
"	21 Shaban 1100/10 May 1689	"	<i>Faujdari</i>	Mathura
"	21 Ramzan 1100/29 May 1689	"	"	Kama
"	15 Shawwal 1100/ 23 July 1689	"	<i>Zamindari</i>	Sinsini
"	11 Zilqada 1100/ 17 August 1689	"	"	Sinsini, Au
"	20 Safar 1100/ 23 November 1689	"	"	Sonkh
"	27 Rajab 1101/ 26 April 1690	"	<i>Tankhwah</i>	Nahar Kho

"	18 J. Awwal 1102/ 7 Feb. 1691	"	<i>Ijara</i>	Jhak, Arwan
"	2 Muharram 1103/ 15 September 1691	"	<i>Tankhwah</i>	Helak, Nadbai
"	9 Muharram 1103/ 22 Sept. 1691	"	"	"
"	9 Shaban 1103/ 16 April 1692	"	<i>Faujdari</i>	Hindaun
"	21 Shaban 1103/ 28 April 1692	"	"	Hindaun, Bayana
"	11 Shawwal 1103/ 16 June 1692	"	<i>Band-o-bast</i> (post not stated)	Sonkh
"	10 Zilhijja 1103/ 13 August 1692	"	<i>Faujdari</i>	Mathura, Hindaun, Bayana
"	22 Safar 1104/ 28 October 1692	"	"	Mathura
"	14 J. Akhir 1104/ 13 Dec. 1692	Kamaluddin Khan	"	"
"	7 J. Awwal 1104/ 3 Jan 1693	Kamaluddin Khan	"	"
"	9 Shaban 1104/ 5 April 1693	Maharaja	<i>Qiladari, Zamindari</i>	Mathura
"	"	"	<i>Faujdari</i>	Hindaun, Bayana
"	7 Ramzan 1104/ 2 May 1693	"	<i>Band-o-bast</i> (post not stated)	"
"	15 Ramzan 1104/ 10 May 1693	"	<i>Faujdari</i>	"
"	8 Shawwal 1104/ 2 June 1693	Rudra Singh Bhadoria	<i>Qiladari</i>	Sinsini
"	"	Maharaja	<i>Band-o-bast</i> (post not stated)	Hindaun, Bayana
"	"	"	<i>Band-o-bast</i> (post not stated)	Mathura
"	13 Shawwal 1104/ 7 June 1693	"	<i>Faujdari</i>	Hindaun, Bayana
"	27 Muharram 1105/ 18 Sept. 1693	"	"	Sahar
"	"	"	"	Sahar, Bhadoka
"	"	"	<i>Band-o-bast</i> (post not stated)	Malarna
"	19 R. Awwal 1105/ 8 Nov. 1693	"	<i>Faujdari</i>	Sahar
"	3 R. Akhir 1105/ 22 Nov. 1693	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	Mathura
"	7 R. Akhir 1105/ 24 Jan. 1694	"	"	"
"	"	"	<i>Jagirdari</i>	Kol
"	"	"	<i>Faujdari</i>	Mathura
"	"	"	<i>Tankhwah</i>	Kol
"	20 J. Akhir 1105/ 6 Feb. 1694	"	<i>Band-o-bast</i> (post not stated)	Kol
"	26 J. Akhir 1105/ 12 Feb. 1694	"	"	"
"	"	"	<i>Faujdari</i>	Mathura
"	"	"	<i>Band-o-bast</i> (post not stated)	Kol
"	6 Rajab 1105/ 21 Feb. 1694	"	<i>Band-o-bast</i> (post not stated)	Tappa Khair

"	"	"	<i>Jagir</i>	Kol
"	17 Rajab 1105/ 4 March 1694	"	<i>Band-o-bast</i> (post not stated)	Kol
"	18 Rajab 1105/ 5 March 1694	"	<i>Zamindari</i>	Malpura
"	27 Rajab 1105/ 14 March 1694	"	<i>Ina'am</i>	Kol
"	"	"	<i>Band-o-bast</i> (post not stated)	Basawar
"	4 Ramzan 1105/ 19 April 1694	"	<i>Band-o-bast</i> (post not stated)	Kol
<i>Farman</i>	Zilqada 1040/ June 1631	Mirza Raja Jai Singh	<i>Subedari</i>	Akbarabad
"	"	"	<i>Faujdari</i>	Mathura
"	24 R. Awwal 1098/ 28 Jan. 1687	Raja Ram Singh	"	"
"	22 Shaban 1103/ 27 June 1691	Raja Bishan Singh	"	"
"	"	"	<i>Band-o-bast</i> (post not stated)	Hindaun, Bayana
"	22 J. Awwal 1104/ 19 Jan. 1693	"	<i>Faujdari</i>	Mathura, Hindaun
"	1136 A.H./ 1723 A.D.	Sawai Jai Singh	"	Mathura
"	"	"	<i>Subedari</i>	Akbarabad
<i>Khatoot</i>	Undated	Maharaja	<i>Faujdari</i>	Akbarabad, Mathura, Hindaun, Bayana, Bhusawad
"	"	"	<i>Band-o-bast</i> (post not stated)	Hindaun, Bayana, Some Villages Of Mathura
"	"	"	"	Hindaun, Bayana
<i>Kapad dwara, Note No. 33</i>	22 shaban, 36 th R. Y. of Aurangzeb/8 April, 1694	Bishan Singh	<i>Faujdari</i>	Mathura, hindaun, bayana
<i>Kapad Dwara, Note No. 23</i>	21 Rajab, 1170 / 31 March, 1758	Sawai Madho Singh	<i>Deputy of the prince who was there</i>	Akbarabad
<i>Kapad Dwara, Note No. 268</i>	19 Shawwal, 5 th R.Y. of Farrukhsiyar / 25 Sept, 1716	Sawai Jai Singh	<i>Jagir</i>	Villages of Akbarabad earlier held by Churaman etc. Jats and Naruka.

Content Analysis of the Table

If we compare the above table with the information provided by Abul Fazl for each *suba*, one column shows the *zamindar* caste of the area. We gauge that ever since the time of Akbar, the whole area of *suba* Agra was inhabited by the Jats and Rajputs besides other castes. And in some of the areas of *suba* Agra like, Chaumuha, Khanwa, Kuthumar, Hindaun, Nuh, both Jats and Rajputs were found along with other castes. However, in the whole of the *sarkar* of Sahar, Bayanwan, Gwalior etc. the Jats and Rajputs were the dominating caste.

From a comparison of the table of both period we can conclude that during the later Mughal period the Jats gained considerable area from what they had during the time of Akbar.

The areas like Sinsini, Pinghor, Khair, Au, Sonkh which were earlier under the *zamindari* possession of the Jats were assigned to the Raja of Amber as his *zamindari* and *jagirdari* as both the interest of the Raja and the Mughal Emperor intersected. Consequently clash between the two became inevitable.

One can also discern that the Amber Rajas had been undertaking responsibilities from earlier times in whole of the Jat area. They acted as *jagirdars*, *faujdar*, *zamindar* and sometime as *qiladars* also like in Mathura and Sinsini. Areas like Kol, were assigned to him as *tankhwah jagir* and *ina'am*. (See Table)

Balmukundnama with reference to the assignment of Qutubuddin Khan mentions "the *mauzas* of the *jagir* and *zamindari* of Saiyad Qutubuddin Khan" where the rebels were creating disturbances in *suba* Agra, that it was the 'growing trends towards the conferment of *zamindari* and *jagirdari* rights on one and the same person, which seems to have been rare in the earlier period.'¹⁰ The statement can be substantiated from parallel information found in other source also like *Farmans*, *Vakils* Reports etc. where we get the information that the Raja of Amber and other nobles were assigned *jagirdari*, *faujdar* and even the *zamindari* of the same area at one time. As in the case of Mathura we see that in the year 1693, Raja of Amber was assigned many responsibilities. For instance, he was, at the same time, performing the duty of *zamindari*, *qiladari* and *faujdar* of Mathura.¹¹ In 1694, the administration and maintenance of Kol was in the hands of Raja.¹² The *faujdar* and *jagirdari* of Kama was assigned to Maharaja in July-Aug, 1688.¹³

Zamindari Unrest

The *zamindari* rights were assigned to the rural chieftains of that area. During Later Mughal period when *zamindari* defiance became the order of the day and

¹⁰. *Balmukund Nama Or The Letters Of The King Makers Of Eighteenth Century*, Tr. Satish Chandra, Deptt. Of History, A.M.U., Aligarh, 1972, p. 102-103.

¹¹. *V.R.* dtd. 9 Shaban, 1104 / 5 April, 1693; 3 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1105 / 22 Nov. 1693.

¹². *V.R.* dtd. 26 Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 1105 / 12 Feb. 1694; 4 Ramzan, 1105 / 19 April, 1694.

¹³. *V.R.* dtd. 24 Ramzan, 1099/ 13 July, 1688; 13 Zilqada, 1099 / 30 Aug. 1688.

zamindars started creating disturbances in their respective areas, the practice of assigning *zamindari* rights to the hereditary *zamindars* changed and it was now mostly given to the *jagirdars* or *subedars* of the area so that the duty can be executed in a better manner. Wendel informs us that “ in Agra, on the both side of river Yamuna upto thirty miles on each direction the Jats were the dominating caste. They were called *zamindars*, sowing the imperial land.”¹⁴ He further says that “these *zamindars* had great authority and power to operate in their *parganas*. The *faujdars* were solely depended on these rural chieftains for the collection of revenue. These *zamindars* on being rural chieftains used to collect revenue on behalf of the *faujdars*. Though the Mughal Emperor was the sole authority but he had extended much power to *zamindars*. It seems that by doing this he wanted to administer the native population of these areas. However it thus proved harmful for the Empire itself.”¹⁵ Shah Waliullah also suggests that the Jats should be punished and brought under control (*sarzanish mala'een*) so that no other *zamindars* would dare to show such boldness and disobedience to the state.¹⁶

The area of Au, Sinsini, etc. was considered as the *watan* of the Jats (*watan mahaal Jataan*),¹⁷ and they were the hereditary *zamindars* of Au and the surrounding areas were also under their sway. Rajaram and Ram Chahar Jat, were the *zamindars* of Sinsini and Soghar respectively and adjoining areas which were situated on the west of Mathura and Agra.¹⁸ During the Later Mughal period they were claiming the surrounding areas as their *watan*.¹⁹ But the same rights were assigned to Amber chiefs to curb their power. Except *jagirdari* and *faujdar* there were many areas where Raja was assigned the *zamindari* rights also like, Pinghor, Khair, Sinsini, Au, Sonkh, Mathura etc. (See Table) *Pargana* which were the core of the empire can be enumerated as, Rewari, Bawal, Akbarabad, Mathura, Kol, Kaman, Pahari and Khohri were included in Jat-Belt.²⁰ These were the areas which were considered to be the core areas of the Jats, where the Jats were now losing their hereditary right in the hands of Amber Raja.

¹⁴. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., Tr. p. 83.

¹⁵. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., Tr. p.86-87.

¹⁶. *Shah Waliullah Dehlavi Ke Siyasi Makhtubat*, op. cit., p. 4.

¹⁷. *V.R. dtd. 11 Zilqada, 1100 / 17 Aug.1689.*

¹⁸. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit. Tr. p. 88-89.

¹⁹. R.P Rana, *Rebels to Rulers*, op. Cit., p.147.

²⁰. Sumbul Haleem Khan, *Relations of Amber (Jaipur) State With Mughal Court, 1694-1742*, Unpublished PhD. Thesis, Aligarh Muslim University, 1992, p.43.

One *Arzdasht* informs us that all the Jat villages were put under the *zamindari* right of the Raja by the order of the Emperor.²¹ Adjoining areas (*deegar mahaal*) of *qasba* Fatehpur assigned to Maharaja as *faujdari*(*dar faujdari-i-bandgaan-i-aali muqarrar shawad*).²² So such kind of situation was intolerable for the belligerent Jat *zamindars*. Likewise, a *Persian Arzdasht* informs us that there was large number of area which came under the *faujdari* of Raja Bishan Singh (*talluqa-i-faujdari Bishan Singh*), and among them some of the area came under his *jagirdari* also.²³ The following table illustrates this aspect:

Table showing *Jagirdars* Under the *Faujdari* area of Raja Bishan Singh

<i>Pargana</i>	<i>Sarkar</i>	<i>Suba</i>	<i>Jagirdars</i>	Amount of <i>Jagirs</i>	Remarks
Au	Akbarabad	Akbarabad	Raja Bishan Singh	30,00,000	From the very beginning the Jats of this place were defiant.
Sahar	"	"	"	48,00,100.33	The Jats of this place were also rebellious and the area was densely populated by the Jats.
Pahari	"	"	"	68,00,300	Mauza of the rebels.
Nonera	"	"	"	54,04,000	The Jat rebels and Kanha Naruka is as dangerous here as arms.
Kol	"	"	Umdat-ul-Mulk	-	Umdat-ul-Mulk was operating here and thanedar of Raja did not interfere.
Mahaban	"	"	"	-	Tej Rai, thanedar of Umdat-ul-Mulk was incharge and thanedar of Raja had no interference here.
Sadabad	"	"	"	-	"
Jalali, Nonera, Khoh Mujahid	"	"	"	-	"
Kanila and Patyali	"	"	"	-	Faujdari was performing by Raja, previously Aqiqullah Khan was the faujdar
Akbarabad	"	"	Abdullah Khan	-	Muhammad Raza Aqil Khan was appointed thanedar by the Raja himself.

²¹. *Arzdasht*, Undated, No. 208 / 633.

²². *V.R.* dtd. 11 Shawwal, 1106 / 25 May, 1695.

²³. *V.R.* Persian.

Khurja	"	"	Ruhullah Khan	-	Thanedar of Raja was helping the Amils in revenue collection.
Tappal	"	"	Jumdat-ul-Mulk	-	"
Adha	"	"	Shahzada Jahan	-	Thanedar of Raja had no interference here.
Haveli	Kol	"	Amir-ul-Umara	-	-
Atrauli	"	"	Niamatullah Khan	-	-
Akbarabad	"	"	Abdullah Khan	-	-
Pichlana	"	"	Ahsan	-	-
Bilgram	"	"	Muhammad Ali Khan Beg	-	-
Pahasu	"	"	Talemand alias Keshgar	-	-
Thana Farida	"	"	Chhatar Bhoj	-	-
Tappal	"	"	Jumdat-ul-Mulk	-	-
Khurja	"	"	Ruhullah Khan (paibaqi)	-	-
Marahra	"	"	Habsh Khan	-	-
Jalali	"	"	Amir-ul-Umara	-	-
Dibai	"	"	Sayyid Aqil	-	-
Salyahi Pur	"	"	Bahramand Khan	-	-
Surdil	"	"	Sayyid Hasan	-	-
Nuh	"	"	Amir-ul-Umara	-	-
Kangiri	"	"	Miras Khan	-	-
Sidahpur	"	"	Azad Khan	-	-
Malikpur	"	"	Mansur Beg	-	-
Au	Shahjahanabad	Shahjahanabad	Shahzada Kambakhsh	-	-
Mabur / Mayur	Badayun	"	-	-	-
Au	Akbarabad	Akbarabad	Bishan Singh	-	-
Kol	"	"	Amir-ul-Umara	-	-
Khohri	"	"	"	-	-
Mahaban	"	"	"	-	-
-	Bijwara	"	-	-	-
Gangoh ?	Abarabad	"	Masihullah	-	-
Jalesar	"	"	Khalilullah	-	-
Sadabad	"	"	Amir-ul-Umara	-	-
Khari ?	Islamabad	"	Bishan Singh	-	-

Bhadoi	“	“	Allah Yar	-	-
Sahar	“	“	Bishan Singh	-	-
Khoh Mujahid	“	“	Amir-ul-Umara	-	-
Nonerah	“	“	Bishan Singh	-	-
Kanila	-	“	Mir Baqi S/o Mir Mohsin	-	-
Patyali	Kannauj	“	Atikullah Khan	-	
Sahadar	“	“	Mir Abdul Islam S/o Safi Khan	-	-

It is also mentioned that forty *mahals* were under the *jagirdari* of Bishan Singh, fifty two under Umdat-ul-Mulk. The amount of revenue is mentioned only for the *jagir* of Raja Bishan Singh. The table shows that the areas like Au, Sahar, Nonera, Pahari were densely populated by the Jats and that they became defiant at that time. Though prominent nobles had their *jagirs* in the area, however the areas falls under the jurisdiction of Bishan Singh as *faujdar* in order to bring the Jat insurgency under control. The Raja administered the area through the means of *thanedars* which he had appointed.

Not only the Jats but the other *zamindari* caste of the area, had also become rebellious at that time, they supported each other and consequently formed a *zamindari* front against the Mughal Emperor and hence against the Raja of Amber.²⁴ According to Irfan Habib the peasant revolt against the Mughal Empire was either under the leadership of *zamindars* or aspired to be *zamindars*. The Jat revolt was basically an agrarian uprising supported by the *zamindars*.²⁵

It is also true that in their offensive the Jat *zamindar* had to seek the support of their fellow clansmen among the peasants and they could easily mobilise themselves owing to the caste solidarity. The contemporary French traveller informs us that peasants give much respect to the *zamindars* of the area as they respect the Mughal Emperor. The Jats, who were dominating by nature, always try to establish their sway. So, it makes no sense to expect obedience from them especially at a time when the

²⁴. *Rebels to Rulers*, op. cit., p. 143.

²⁵. Irfan Habib, *Agrarian System Of Mughal India*, op. cit., 364-405.

Mughal Emperor was losing its grip even on the core of the empire.²⁶ For example, the authority of Churaman was very strong in the region, the *zamindars* and the subjects belonged to that locality (*manatgaan*) had all collected and joined together in his rebellion.²⁷ Sometimes the *zamindars* belonged to the caste of Jats, Mewatis and Narukas started creating disturbances together.²⁸

And it was not only the question of *zamindari* rights, but the entire administration of that area was equally involved. It became very difficult for the *jagirdars* to collect the revenue smoothly in this volatile region.

Even on the boundary areas of the territory of Raja, the Jat peasants were there and Raja had to ensure that the peasants should not become rebellious. When the Jats became seditious everywhere in the heartland of the empire which were directly or indirectly effecting the task of the Raja. It became very difficult for him to ensure peace. However, Wendel let us know that there was no place in the empire, where the *zamindars* had not revolted. Even a single year has not been passed when *faujdars* were not warning about it to the Emperor or not ask for assistance in order to control them.²⁹

However, most of the time the Raja was appointed as *jagirdar* of these area especially in the regions like Mathura which was under the possession of Amber house ever since the time of Mirza Raja Jai Singh for many generations.³⁰ The nobles like Ruhullah Khan,³¹ Umdat-ul-Mulk³² and Kamaluddin Khan,³³ besides Maharaja, were appointed to control the situation.

But with these assignments the Emperor seems to be meticulous to strike a balance of power of the nobles as well as punishing the rebels. On one hand he had extended complete authority to Amber Raja in Mathura along with the charge of appointing and dismissing anyone in Mathura so that he can control the situation the

²⁶. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., Tr. By Vir Singh, p. 89.

²⁷. *Shahnama Munawwar Kalaam*, op.cit. p. 23-25, *Iqbalnama*, Tr. By S.H.Askari, Janaki Prakashan, New Delhi, 1983, p. 21-28.

²⁸. *V.R. Persian*, (Undated), Kesho Rai to Maharaja; *Arzdasht*, dtd, Phalgun Sudi 5, 1760/1703

²⁹. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., Tr. p. 87.

³⁰. *V.R. Farmans and Arzdashts*, dtd. From Year 1688 to 1716.

³¹. *V.R. Persian*, (Undated), No. 13 / 181.

³². *V.R.* dtd. 28 Rajab, 1104 / 25 March, 1693.

³³. *V.R.* dtd. 7 Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1104 / 3 Jan. 1693; *Farman*, dtd. 22 Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1104 / 19 Jan. 1693.

way he wanted to.³⁴ On the other hand it is evident that at least in Mathura, Kol and Akbarabad the percentage of villages assigned to *jagirdars* other than Jai Singh was more than half. A possible explanation may be to keep check and balance on Sawai Jai Singh's activity in relation to Jats. It appears from the evidence that other nobles to whom the assignments were made were also important.³⁵

Ijara System

Another feature of administration adopted by Sawai Jai Singh in *watan* and non-*watan* area was the implementation of *ijara* or farming system. The term *ijara* means leasing out of revenue. The practice of *ijaradari* became more common during later Mughal period. Satish Chandra opines that "The growth of the practice of *ijara* during that period was an index of both a weakening of centralized control over the countryside as also to the ruler's need for ready cash."³⁶ He observes that the largest holders of *ijara* were people connected with the rural areas, i.e. *zamindars*, *jagirdars* and local well-to-do peasants.³⁷ However, Muzaffar Alam citing the example of Awadh says that in the case of *zamindar* himself being the *ijaradar* reflects his autonomy. *Ijara*, thus, reduced the magnitude of the problems of the *jagirdars*. He says that the *zamindars* aspired to a greater share in the revenue who had sufficient wealth and political strength to establish their dominance and acquired new powers through *ijara*.³⁸

The *jagirdars*, because of the belligerent *zamindars* and rebellious peasants who were not paying revenue become very helpless. The native *zamindars* were made responsible to conduct the state of affairs for they were better sensitized to the local conditions and population. These *ijaradars* were in all the cases either *muqaddams*, *qanungos* or the *chaudhris* i.e. the big and influential *zamindars*.³⁹ For example, Kol was assigned to Amber Raja in *tankhwah jagir* and as *Vakils* Report indicates that on the one hand he was reluctant to accept the grant of Kol and it was suggested by *Vakil*

³⁴. V.R. Persian, (Undated), No. 38 / 349.

³⁵. *Relations of Amber (Jaipur) State With Mughal Court*, 1694-1742, op. cit., p. 49.

³⁶. Satish Chandra, *Medieval India*, op. cit., p. 420.

³⁷. Ibid. p.421.

³⁸. Muzaffar Alam, *The Crisis Of Empire In Mughal North India-Awadh and the Punjab* (1707-48), Oxford University Press, 1986, pp.39, 41.

³⁹. *Relations of Amber (Jaipur) State With Mughal Court*, 1694-1742, op. Cit., p. 54.

that he would not accept *pargana* Kol⁴⁰ and on the other hand Emperor wanted to grant *pargana* of Kol purposely to Raja of Amber⁴¹ instead of Bhusawar which was earlier going to be granted to him.⁴² Possibly it happened because the Emperor wanted to put the charge of *pargana* Kol under Maharaja due to the powerful *zamindars* like Amar Singh whose influence stretched upto *pargana* Jawar, Khair, *tappa* Gorai etc.⁴³ and bulk of the population belonged to the Jat community. But later on, the *Vakil* of Maharaja requested him to take *pargana* Kol under his administrative control because he can manage it well and realise more revenue.⁴⁴ Amber Raja had to lease out the land to some officials or to the local magnates on *ijara*. Through their agents they were able to collect revenue.⁴⁵ By adopting such a policy he could keep friendly relations with the Jats as well as implement the imperial orders. It was therefore a tactful move on the part of Sawai Jai Singh to resort to *ijara* without having a confrontation. It seems that carrying out of administration by the Raja was not mere appeasement, the *amils* of *pargana* Khohri and Pahari were cautioned that the area sublet to Jat *ijaradars* be resumed to Raja's *khalisa*. Warning was also issued not to repeat such sublease in future.⁴⁶ Notable in the context is the proximity of Khohri and Pahari to Deoti Sanchari, one of the key *pargana* for the Raja.⁴⁷

At many instance the Raja himself had taken the *jagir* of some nobles on *ijara* in these areas. Satish Chandra says that taking of *ijara* of the *jagirs* of Mughal *mansabdars* by Amber Raja was a step towards strengthening and expanding the territorial jurisdiction of the states.⁴⁸ This growing tendency of *ijara* had developed another kind of problem. Though these *ijara* were not permanent, but when the tenure of a particular *ijaradar* completed, they used to renew it. When the tenure of these holders became very long they gradually started claiming these areas. Such kind of

⁴⁰. V. R., dtd. 26 Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 1105 / 12 Feb. 1694.

⁴¹. V.R., dtd., 17 Rajab, 1105 / 4 March, 1694; 4 Ramzan, 1105 / 19 April, 1694.

⁴². V.R., dtd., 7 Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 1105 / 24 Jan, 1694; 26 Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 1105 / 12 Feb, 1694; 6 Rajab, 1105 / 21 Feb, 1694; V.R., Persian (Undated), 49 / 428.

⁴³. *Arzdasht*, Persian, (Undated), Mohd. Zafar Azamshahi to Maharaja No. 312 / 689; V.R. dtd., 9 Shaban, 1101 / 8 May, 1694.

⁴⁴. V.R. dtd., 4 Ramzan, 1105 / 19 April, 1694.

⁴⁵. S.P Gupta, *Agrarian Conditions In The Territories Of Jats- A Case Study Of Pargana Kol*, Vol I, *Economic Life And Polity Of North And North West India*, Ed. New Delhi, 2006, p. 91.

⁴⁶. *Relations of Amber (Jaipur) State With Mughal Court*, 1694-1742, op. Cit., p. 54, cf. *Chitthi to Amil of Pargana Khohri and Pahari*.

⁴⁷. *Relations of Amber (Jaipur) State With Mughal Court*, 1694-1742, op. Cit., p. 54, cf. V.R. dtd Asoj Vadi 7, 1771 / 4 July, 1714.

⁴⁸. Satish Chandra, *Medieval India*, op. cit., p. 421.

tendency had developed in his *watan* area also. And the claimant of these holding emerged as *thikanedars* at many places. Among them some were the Raja's own soldiers. And these locally powerful people sometimes secretly and sometimes openly, started supporting the rebel *zamindars* of other castes.⁴⁹

So, the formation of *zamindar* resistance got impetus from these developments. It seems that the *zamindari* collusion or the unity of this particular class in their class struggle become more important rather than the caste ties, and the Rajput *zamindars* and the *thikanedars* instead of supporting the Raja, they become threat for the Raja himself and started supporting the *zamindars* of other castes.⁵⁰

There is also ample information indicating Amber Raja preferring areas on *ijara* and some of these fell in the Jat belt. The reason for doing this seems that he gradually wanted to acquire those areas under his *jagir* and to strengthen his position. For example, in 1712, from an *Arzdasht* we are informed that the *jagir* of prince Aizzuddin, Khan-i-Jahan Bahadur and his son, Azam Khan, Khan-i-Dauran were contracted for the *ijara*. The *jagir* of Khan-i-Jahan Bahadur extend from Akbarabad to Mewat so it was taken into notice that he should not be antagonised. 'The holders of other smaller *jagir* near the *watan* will readily agree to give their *jagirs* on *ijara* once Khan-i-Jahan's *jagirs* were taken on *ijara*.'⁵¹ Raja had taken the *jagir* of Amir-ul-Umara, Shujat Khan, *ijara* of *pargana* Amarsar and Bhusawar for three years, *pargana* Nagina of *sarkar* Tijara on the lease.⁵² The *Vakil* also tried to obtain Ferozpur of *pargana* Jhar etc. and of Mewat which were in the *jagir* of Prince Aizuddin, also Rewari, Paothi etc., the *jagir* of Khan-i-Jahan Bahadur. *Pargana* Maujpur of *sarkar* Akbarabad worth three lakh fifty five thousand *dams* was taken for three months since there was no possibility of getting the same in *jagir*. The *Vakil* informs that according to the Maharaja's order he tried to obtain *ijaras*. He also states that to obtain the *mahals* of Khohri etc, the *jagir* of Azam Khan for him.⁵³ This shows the disturbed circumstances and how the nobles agreed to lease out their *jagirs*.

⁴⁹. *Rebels to Rulers*, op.cit., p.115.

⁵⁰. *Rebels to Rulers*, op.cit., p.115.

⁵¹. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Bhadva Vadi 13, 1769 / 15 Sept. 1712.

⁵². Ibid.

⁵³. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Asoj Vadi 4, 1769 / 6 Oct. 1712.

An interesting *Arzdasht* indicates that those who are in the imperial service, they are acquiring whichever *jagir* they can get in *ijara*. Amber *Vakil* suggests to take Jaitarangna on *ijara* for three years so that it remain in control (*tasarruf*). He advises that the acquisition of the areas contiguous to the *watan* should be given first priority otherwise some other noble might avail the opportunity to obtain the same in *jagir*.⁵⁴

Thus it was easier for imperial *mansabdars* to get any area on *ijara*. Further it throws some light on the fact that Raja wanted to get these areas under his possession which were contiguous to his *watan* or we can say he wanted to consolidate his core areas so that he may safeguard his territory from the belligerent *zamindars* and remain unaffected from the disturbed condition of the Empire at large.

It is also suggested in one of the contemporary source that the *jagirs* should only be given to powerful nobles and small *mansabdars* should be paid cash the reason being that because of having meagre resource they were unable to maintain law and order in their area (*bar jaagirat amal nami bayand*) and compelled to lease out their land .⁵⁵ The statement does not seems plausible in case of Amber Raja's leasing out the land because he was one of the most powerful *jagirdar* at that time but it may be the reason that number of nobles had leased out their *jagir* to Amber Raja. It was further suggested that practice of leasing out of *khalisa* land should be restricted.⁵⁶

In the light of above information we can discern certain aspects that on the one hand Amber Raja was leasing out his *jagirs* to the local *ijaredars* and on the other he was striving to get the areas near to his territory on *ijara*. The reason for taking such measure seems to be that the area under Jat-Belt being far from his *watan* was difficult to manage easily. Further, the local chieftains were familiar with their *biradari* and it was easier for them to control them. And getting *ijara* near his territory seems to be beneficial for the Raja in order to manage it easily and by doing this can make embankment of his *watan* from dangers arising in the form of ambitious *zamindars* on the boundaries of his *watan*.

⁵⁴. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Bhadva Vadi 13, 1769 / 15 Sept. 1712.

⁵⁵. Shah Waliullah Dehlavi Ke *Siyasi Makhtubat*, Pesr Text, op.cit., p. 4.

⁵⁶. Ibid.

Importance of the Area:

There were some areas where most of the prominent nobles had their *jagirs* and the *Vakil* informs about the tussle that ensued among the nobles to acquire several regions under their possession which exposes the significance of the particular area.⁵⁷ Such areas were in the Jat-Belt and since it was a very volatile region, it is preferred to grant it to the powerful nobles in order to establish peace.⁵⁸ The agent of Raja at the Mughal court constantly tried to acquire such areas for the Raja himself that shows worth of the expanse of Jat Belt.

Fertility of the Soil

One of the reasons for this tussle seems to be the fertile tract falls between Delhi, Agra and Ajmer. Since the area belonged to the *Doab* region it is extremely fertile because of the continuous inundation.⁵⁹ The non-*watan jagirs* were rich in their revenue paying capacity in comparison to *watan* areas. For example, the revenue demand was highest in the area of Ujjain followed by Mathura, Rewari and Kama as compared to the *watan* of Amber.⁶⁰ The fertility of the area in Ujjain is revealed from the high rates applied to the cash crops. Similarly Mathura being cantonment area had high revenue demand and Rewari being close proximity to the capital.⁶¹ The areas like Hindaun, Bayana, Basawar, Agra, Kosi, Hodal, Mathura, Palwal, Rewari etc. had high revenue paying capacity as they fall in high revenue rate block boundaries.⁶² The main products of the area were Indigo, which occupied a large tract in Hindaun Bayana region, mango, henna, melon, grapes, jasmine oil etc.⁶³

In addition to it there was a whole network of rivers. Besides Ganga and Jamuna around which the fertility of the soil is quite good there were other rivers like

⁵⁷. V.R. dtd. 14 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1104 / 13 Dec. 1692; 7 Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1104 / 3 Jan. 1693; *Farman*, dtd. 22 Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1104 / 19 Jan. 1693.

⁵⁸. V.R. Persian, (Undated), Pancholi Meghraj to Bishan Singh; V.R. dtd. 28 Rajab, 1104 / 25 March, 1693; V.R. dtd. 7 Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1104 / 3 Jan. 1693; *Farman*, 22 Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1104 / 19 Jan. 1693.

⁵⁹. *Memoirs of the Map Of Hindostan or the Mughal Empire*, op. cit., p. CXVI.

⁶⁰. *Relations of Amber (Jaipur) State With Mughal Court, 1694-1742*, op.cit., p. 46-47.

⁶¹. Ibid.

⁶². Irfan Habib, *An Atlas Of The Mughal Empire*, p. 6B, 8B.

⁶³. Ibid.

Gambhir, Chambal, Khari, Kakund, Ruparel, Banganga etc. Besides, there were several lakes and ponds. It also contributed in making this region more worthwhile.⁶⁴

Areas Having Strategic Importance

Furthermore, there were certain pockets in the Jat region which were strategically very important. The environs near Thun and Kumbher the place where later on Bharatpur state was established by the Jats, had many trade routes and highways. Bharatpur was situated on the way to Agra, lying on the route from Agra to Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh to Deccan, situated as the gateway to Rajasthan.⁶⁵ Similarly other places like Sinsini, Thun etc. were important for being situated in the vicinity of impenetrable forest (*ashjaar dushwar guzaar*),⁶⁶ which was exploited by the refractory elements as camouflage.⁶⁷ These places became greater source of concern as is evident from extraordinary military arrangements,⁶⁸ frequent clashes,⁶⁹ establishment of *thanas*⁷⁰ and so on. Similarly, Pinghor fort was conquered in Sept-Oct. 1692 and in view of its strategic importance it was not demolished, instead the Amber Raja chose to encamp there and made it the base for future operations.⁷¹ In 1716, after the defeat of Jats by Sawai Jai Singh at Kama, he made it the base for future operations because the forts of Thun and Deeg were situated at a distance of 12 and 7 *kos* respectively from Kama.⁷² In that respect the fort of Kasot was also very important which served as a connecting link between Sinsini and other forts such as

⁶⁴. *Ain-i-Akbari*, op. cit., ff. 85-94; *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit. Fr. Ms. p. 82; op. cit. Part II, p.1636-37.

⁶⁵. M.S.Naravane, *Rajputs Of Rajputana* (A Glimpse Of Medeval Rajasthan), New Delhi, 1999, p. 141; Sunanda bhattacharya, *Role Of The Jats And Rajputs At The Mughal Court*, op. cit., p. 46-47; L.P.Mathur, *Forts And Strongholds Of Rajasthan*, Inter India Publications, New Delhi, 1989, 95-96.

⁶⁶. *Muntakha-ul-Lubab*, op.cit., f. 945.

⁶⁷. *Shahnama Munawwar Kalaam*, op.cit., p. 17; *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., Fr. Ms. Map No. 2.

⁶⁸. *Shahnama Munawwar Kalaam*, op.cit., p.23-25; *Iqbalnama*, op. cit., p. 21-28; *Tazkerat-us-Salatin-i-Chaghata*, op. cit., ff. 225-227.

⁶⁹. *V.R.dtd.* 29 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1102 / 20 Jan. 1691; *Arzdasht*, dtd. Kartika Vadi4, 1744 / 1687; *Futuh-i- Alamgiri*, op. cit., p. 228-29; *V.R. dtd.* 9 Safar, 1101 / 12 Nov. 1689; 26 Shawwal, 1101 / 23 July, 1690; 19 Rajab, 1101 / 18 April, 1690; 7 Ramzan, 1103 / 13 May, 1692.

⁷⁰. *Arzdasht*, (Undated), Baqar Khan to Maharaja No. 328 /722; *V.R.*, dtd., 6 Shaban, 1101 / 5 May, 1690; 6 Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1105 / 3 Jan., 1694; *V.R.*, dtd., 5 Rajab, 1099 / 26 April, 1688; 21 Shaban, 1100 / 10 May, 1689.

⁷¹. *V.R. dtd.*, 26 Safar, 1103 / 8 Nov., 1691.

⁷². *Agrarian Conditions of Pargana Kama*, Journal of Historical Studies, Ed. By J.P. Mishra, Vol II, Deptt. Of History, Faculty of Social Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 1990, p. 146, cf. *Akhbarat*, dtd. 11 and 13 Zilqad / 25 and 27 Oct. 1716.

Soghar, Awayr and Pinghor in a region extremely difficult to access.⁷³ Few reports inform us about the grant of *pargana* Bhusawar to Maharaja. A *Parwana* sent by Maharaja mentions the grant of *pargana* Bhusawar to him.⁷⁴ It was not possible to make good arrangements at Hindaun so long as the Jats were not turned out of Bhusawar, being situated in close proximity to Hindaun.⁷⁵ In 1694, *pargana* Kho was granted to Maharaja in lieu of Bhusawar on the request of *Bakhshi-ul-Mulk* Inaytullah Khan. The *Vakil* expresses his surprise as to why *Bakhshi-ul-Mulk* did not request for *pargana* Bhusawar inspite of knowing the fact.⁷⁶ It appears that Maharaja was anxious to take Basawar in *jagir* for the reason that it was more convenient to tackle the Jat rebels from this place. The distance of one area from another also considered important because of their location like in 1693 Maharaja was requested to send an *Arzdasht* regarding the distance between Barah and Hindaun and explain the difficulties in the conquest of Barah because of this reason.⁷⁷ These places were strategically very important and both Jats and Rajputs wanted to retain them under their possession.

Boundary Areas

Likewise some areas being the boundary areas between the territories of the Jats and Rajputs remained in storm for long span of time such as the area of Bahatri, that is considered the buffer state between the Jats and Rajputs, Harsana, Rini, Deoti Sanchari, Khohri etc. There were repeated references that Amber Raja wanted to take the Charge of *pargana* Bahatri.⁷⁸ At one time the Jats had established their *thanas* at Harsana which is few miles from Bahatri,⁷⁹ and also plundered *gasba* Rini which was few miles from Bahatri with such severity that people fled away.⁸⁰ There was ample information that the agent of the Raja was giving petition for the areas around the

⁷³. K.R.Qanungo, *History of the House of Diggi*, With A Foreword – Shri Gopal Narayan Bahura, Edited And Annotated Shyam Singh Ranawat, University Of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1997, p. 68.

⁷⁴. V.R. dtd., 17 Rajab, 1105 / 14 March, 1694.

⁷⁵. *An Atlas Of The Mughal Empire*, op. cit., p. 6A.

⁷⁶. V.R. dtd., 27 Rajab, 1105 / 24 March, 1694.

⁷⁷. V.R. dtd. 27 Muharram, 1105 / 18 Sept. 1693.

⁷⁸. V.R. dtd. Vaisakh Sudi 11, 1768 / 18 April, 1711; Pausha Sudi 10, 1768 / 7 Jan. 1712; Mangsir Vadi 11, 1769 / 13 Nov. 1712.

⁷⁹. *Rebels to Rulers*, op. cit., p. 145, cf. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Mangsir Vadi 2, 1744 / 1687.

⁸⁰. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Phalgun Sudi 5, 1760 / 1703.

watan of Amber,⁸¹ especially for *pargana* Khohri, which Churaman Jat obtained in *ijara* at that time.⁸² Jai Singh acquired *pargana* Khohri in 1714 on *ijara* for three months and then claimed that the *zamindari* of Khohri could not remain with Churaman because it was his *watan*.⁸³ In 1702, Jats committed theft in *mauza* Jaisingh Pura in *pargana* Bahatri.⁸⁴ The Jats proved the most formidable rival in the sense that their territories brushed each others. But in 1714, half of *pargana* Khohri was granted to Churaman Jat though at that time the Jats formed a full-fledged rebellion. It seems that Emperor wanted to pacify the situation by giving some *mashrut jagirs* and handle the situation with some leniency and Amber Raja was trying to get half of *pargana* Khohri under him.⁸⁵ Raja felt his *jagir* in *pargana* Deoti Sanchari in danger due to the *zamindari mahal* of Churaman in *pargana* Khohri.⁸⁶ Consequently the Raja swept the *zamindari* rights in his favour leaving the Raja in the similar insecurity.⁸⁷ Khohri was also situated on the way to Amber where the Jats and Narukas created disturbances.⁸⁸

The problem did not end there. The efforts were made to deprive the Jats of many important such as Kama, Pahari, Khoh etc.⁸⁹ Jai Singh Sawai's intention was to push back the Jat claims from the areas encompassing the immediate vicinity of his *watan* and bring these areas under his own control.

⁸¹ . V.R. dtd. Kartika Sudi 6, 1768 / 4 Nov. 1711; Kartika sudi 12, 1768 / 10 Nov. 1711; Kartika Sudi 14, 1768 / 13 Nov. 1711; Mangsir Sudi 6, 1768 / 4 Dec. 1711; Pausha Sudi 3, 1768 / 31 Dec. 1711; Pausha Sudi 9, 1768 / 7 Jan. 1712; Magh Vadi 9, 1768 / 21 Jan. 1712.

⁸² . V.R. dtd. Phalgun Sudi 2, 1767 / 8 Feb. 1711.

⁸³ . V.R. dtd. Asoj Vadi 6, 1771 / 3 July, 1714.

⁸⁴ . *Arzdasht*, dtd., Sawana Vadi 2, 1759 / 30 June, 1702.

⁸⁵ . *Arzdasht*, (Undated), Brindavan Chand to Maharaja, No. 439 / 2282; V.R. dtd. Jyeshtha Sudi 11, 1772 / 1 June, 1715.

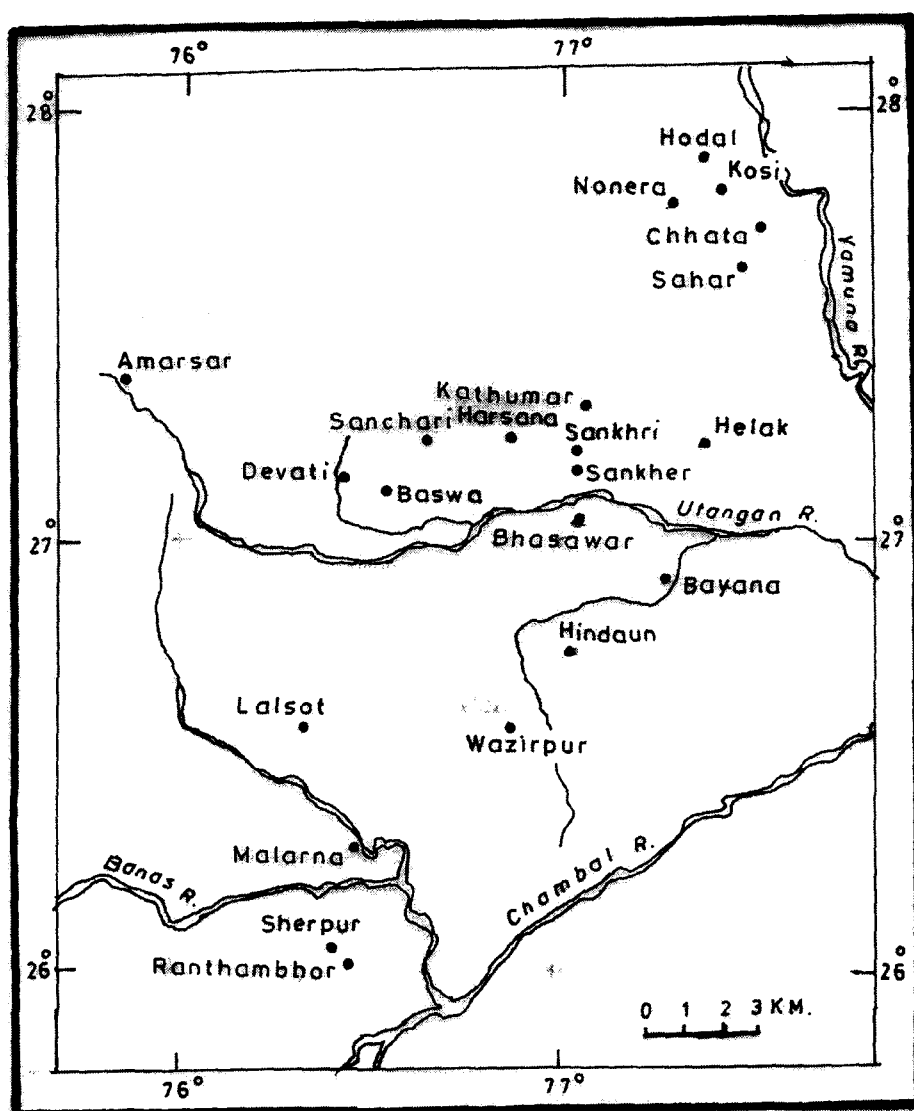
⁸⁶ . V.R. dtd., Asoj Vadi 7, 1771 / 4 July, 1714; Asoj Vadi 4, 1769 / 6 Oct., 1712.

⁸⁷ . *Relations of Amber (Jaipur) State With Mughal Court*, 1694-1742, op. cit., p. 95, cf. *Akhbarat*, dtd. 28 Shawwal, 1127 / 16 Oct., 1715; dtd., 16 Zilqada 1127 / 2 Nov., 1715; 16 Rabi-us-Sani, 1128 / 16 March, 1717.

⁸⁸ . *Arzdasht*, dtd., Asoj Sudi 5, 1748 / 1727.

⁸⁹ . Sumbul Haleem Khan, *Agrarian Conditions of pargana Kama (1768-1775)*, Goa, 1987, p. 95.

Brushing Boundaries of the Jats and Rajputs



Relation of Amber Raja with Other Nobles

The Raja on the one hand had the responsibility of dealing with the rebels, on the other he had to tackle the difficulties posed by the nobles who used to conspire against the Raja for their personal interests or enmity. They used to make complaints before the Emperor.

Amber Raja was apprehensive that Emperor may believe on the versions of other people and in response to this Emperor assured him to verify the matter before taking any action.⁹⁰ Kamaluddin Khan had made false complaints against the

⁹⁰. V.R. dtd. 11 Shawwal, 1105/ 5 June, 1694.

Maharaja and approached the Emperor for the grant of the *faujdari* of Hindaun, Bayana and Mathura.⁹¹ And assured the Emperor that he will turn out the Jats from Mathura within two years.⁹² Though after sometime Emperor regretted for paying heed to false complaints of Kamaluddin Khan⁹³ At another place Emperor expressed his regret that he believed the allegations against the Amber Raja for settling the Jats.⁹⁴ *Amir-ul-Umara* also complained against the Amber Raja regarding carelessness in Mathura as a result revenue has been in arrears.⁹⁵

But Raja had acquaintance with some nobles at the court who used to plead his case before the Emperor. Mirza Yar Ali Beg promised to plead the case of Raja's *mansab* after the conquest of Jawar fort.⁹⁶ Likewise Jumdat-ul-Mulk also requested about the *mansab* of Maharaja and that of Kunwarji.⁹⁷

Administrative Arrangement of Amber Raja

Though Amber Raja was given much authority to punish the miscreants but there is still a need to adopt some strategy or policy to accomplish his work for which he had adopted various expedients. *Balmukundnama* sheds lights on the whole process of how to bring the rebels under control about the same area and appointment of *thanas*, constant patrolling to safeguard the roads, written undertaking even from petty official should be considered and coherence among the various officials should also be taken into account. An extract from *Balmukundnama*, contains a letter addressed to Qutubuddin Khan make us understand more clearly:

“The appointment of *thanas* on the royal highway is laudable.A *thana* of hundred *sawars* should be establish at Chhatah,to safeguard the road from there upto Sarai Kosi. Patrols should be appointed upto the limits of their charge, and whenever any sign of the ravages of the rebels should appear; they should immediately reach there and kill or capture them. Written undertakings (*muchalka*) for closing the ferries and barring the passage of the disturbers should certainly be taken from the *zamindars* on (both) sides of royal highway and from the *mutasaddis*

⁹¹. V.R. dtd. 14 Rabi-us-Sani, 1104/ 13 Dec. 1692.

⁹². V.R., Persian, (Undated).

⁹³. V.R. dtd. 28 Rajab, 1104 / 25 March, 1693.

⁹⁴. V.R. dtd. 28 Rajab, 1104 / 25 March, 1693.

⁹⁵. V.R. dtd. 22 Safar, 1104/ 29 Oct., 1692.

⁹⁶. V.R. dtd. 14 Shawwal, 1106/ 18 May, 1695.

⁹⁷. V.R. dtd. 14 Shawwal, 1106/ 18 May, 1695.

of the *mauzas*.....The fact should be reported to the court and strict injunctions should be issued to the *jama'tdars* to help.....in punishing the disturbers in his *zamindari*.”⁹⁸ It seems that this was the general practice of that time as it was described in a manner that how the rebels could be brought under control.

Aurangzebname also refers that small battalions of troopers which were deployed for the safety of villages so that the rebellions do not destroy the crops.⁹⁹

To smoothly govern this hostile zone, worthwhile *subedars* and *thanedars* were posted with the dominating role of Amber Raja who took necessary steps to deal with the rebels. At many places Amber Raja used to manage the affairs by sending some of his trusted officers¹⁰⁰ with contingent and they were liable to send daily report about the happenings of their region.¹⁰¹ Though, at some places the, Jats became successful in achieving their plans.¹⁰²

Amber Raja proposed to construct a canal from Kama to Sinsini when he was on the expedition at Sinsini. The proposal was accepted by *Umdat-ul-Mulk*.¹⁰³ It seems that Amber Raja wished to ensure facility of water to his army as there was scarcity of water for the maintenance of army. In another source it is mentioned that it is easier to conquer Sinsini in rainy season when the water was available there.¹⁰⁴ Covered pathways were also erected by his commander Hari Singh at the time of the conquest of Baroda fort.¹⁰⁵

The security arrangements on the roads were also very important as frequent loot and plunder took place¹⁰⁶ on it like in Gokul, Brindavan,¹⁰⁷ Mathura, Nagar, Guhi Soul,¹⁰⁸ Palwal. etc¹⁰⁹ Raja was ordered to make arrangements on the passage between Fatehpur and Mauzabad.¹¹⁰

⁹⁸ . *Balmukundnama*, op.cit. p. 102.

⁹⁹ . *Aurangzebname*, op. cit. p. 54.

¹⁰⁰ . *V.R.* dtd., 13 Zilqada, 1109 / 30 Aug. 1688.

¹⁰¹ . *Arzdasht*, dtd. Magh Vadi 9, 1759 / 1702.

¹⁰² . *Arzdasht*, dtd. Kartika Vadi 5, 1747 / 16 Oct., 1690; Mangsir Vadi 8, 1747/ 19 Oct., 1690.

¹⁰³ . *V.R.*, Persian, (Undated).

¹⁰⁴ . Inayatullah Khan Kashmiri, *Kalimat-i-Taiyibat*, op. cit., f. 83.

¹⁰⁵ . *History of the Jats*, op. cit., p. 91.

¹⁰⁶ . *V.R.* dtd. Magha Vadi 4, 1768 / 16 Jan. 1712.

¹⁰⁷ . *V.R.*, Persian, (Undated), No. 1 / 121.

¹⁰⁸ . *Arzdasht*, dtd. 6 Jamadi-us-Sani, 1120 / 12 Aug. 1708; *V.R.* Persian, (Undated), No. 205 / 630; *V.R.*, Persian, (Undated), 219 / 644.

Since Amber Raja was not the sole authority of the area, in carrying out his policies he had to make some consultations and advices to different nobles. At one place he was asked to advice *Umdat-ul-Mulk* that as long as the rebels were not suppressed at one place it is not advisable to launch an attack on Pinghor and Bantoli nor it is proper to leave that place.¹¹¹ He was liable to coordinate with the nobles working with him though he was allowed ample powers. In carrying out his policies he had to consult other nobles also who were appointed with him and also with those who were at the Mughal court like *Bakhshi-ul-Mulk*, *Umdat-ul-Mulk* etc. with whom he had to seek permission for certain works.

He strengthened the *thanas* under his jurisdiction like in Nagar and Guhi Soul¹¹² and established some new *thanas* also in Khohri,¹¹³ Khair,¹¹⁴ Mahuwa,¹¹⁵ Mathura¹¹⁶.

The Raja of Amber was appointed on different strategic locations to render different services for the Mughal Empire. There are references that Amber Raja had made good arrangements at many places. It is noteworthy that Emperor was very much pleased because of the good arrangements of Amber Raja at Mathura.¹¹⁷

Information in *Balmukundnama* indicates that the steps were taken that every small official working at village level should also actively involved in eliminating the miscreants from the area.¹¹⁸

Security arrangements of highways and roads were very important as it was directly effecting trade and commerce and moving of army. And we see that most of the *thanas* were established on the side of the roads from where the contingent used to patrol constantly.

¹⁰⁹. *Shahnama Munawwar Kalaam*, op.cit. p.
¹¹⁰. *V.R.* dtd. 27 Muharram, 1105 / 18 Sept. 1693.
¹¹¹. *V.R.* dtd. 27 Muharram, 1105/ 18 Sept. 1693.
¹¹². *V.R.*, Persian, (Undated), No. 205 / 630.
¹¹³. *Arzdasht*, (Undated), Baqar Khan to Maharaja, No. 328 / 722.
¹¹⁴. *V.R.* dtd., 6 Shaban, 1101 / 5 May, 1690.
¹¹⁵. *V.R.* dtd. 6 Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1105 / 3 Jan., 1694.
¹¹⁶. *V.R.*, dtd., 5 Rajab, 1099 / 26 April, 1688; 21 Shaban, 1100 / 10 May, 1689; 9 Shawwal, 1100 / 17 July, 1689 and 30 Rajab, 1100 / 22 April, 1689.
¹¹⁷. *V.R.*dtd. 23 Shaban, 1102 / 12 May, 1691.
¹¹⁸. *Balmukundnama*, op.cit. p. 102.

Though we did not get ample information about the arrangement on the riverside in order to prevent them to cross from one side to another and in case of our area we see that both the banks of Jamuna were the most sensitive and volatile region as the Jat rebels had built their network of *garhis* on both side of it camouflaged by the dense forests. There were some references that the Jat rebels crossed river Jamuna and gathered or mobilise themselves to create disturbance on the other side.

In order to govern the administration smoothly the Raja of Amber recognised the identity of some chieftains on the one hand and engaged them in the administration on the other. As we see in the case of Kol that the local chieftains were authorised with certain powers in order to control the situation¹¹⁹ Badan Singh was also recognised by Sawai Jai Singh after the failure of the second expedition at Thun.¹²⁰ Wendel says that it mostly happened that in order to control the revolt raised by the *zamindars* the government had to send an army but sometimes the situation was pacified by accepting some conditions of the *zamindars*. Occasionally it also happened that the state had to avoid it for sometimes or the steps were taken against them after a long time.¹²¹ It seems that Raja had adopted this strategy of pacifying the situation by alluring them at some places where it works.

But this tactic did not always work suitably in case of Jats because it would prove dangerous to extend some power to them because we find that whenever Churaman Jat was authorised with any charge or administrative post, he had always taken advantage of such privileges in order to extend his power.¹²²

Conclusion

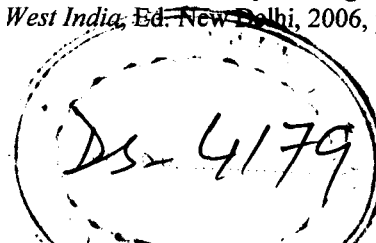
From the above investigation, it appears that the Jats and Rajputs confronted because both were growing in authority and consequently wanted to assert their supremacy. The tussle further enhanced because of the worthwhile Jat Belt on which Amber Raja had his eyes in order to expand and consolidate his home territory. Since the Jats were losing their territory at the hands of Amber Raja, they posed large scale devastation to express their rage.

¹¹⁹. S.P Gupta, *Agrarian Conditions In The Territories Of Jats- A Case Study Of Pargana Kol, Vol I, Economic Life And Polity Of North And North West India*, Ed. New Delhi, 2006, p. 91.

¹²⁰. *Maasir-ul-Umara*, op. cit., f. 546.

¹²¹. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., Tr. op. cit., p. 28.

¹²². *Maasir-ul-Umara*, op. cit., f. 544.



In such a situation the *jagirdars* were unable to collect revenue smoothly. We can clearly notice the situation in the form of growing tendency of *ijara* to the powerful *jagirdars* i.e. Amber Raja or to the local magnates i.e. *muqaddams*, *chaudhries* etc.

Raja of Amber had difficult task to perform along with these assignments. On the one hand, he had to face difficulties posed by the some of the nobles¹²³ on the other hand he had to perform the duty of taming the aggressive Jats. His power and resources also increased with these grants but alongside he was assigned the difficult task to bring the belligerent Jats under control. Though he was given lucrative assignments to perform his duty but the Emperor was very much attentive to balance his power.

¹²³. V.R. dtd. 11 Shawwal, 1105 / 5 June, 1694; 14 Safar, 1105 / 15 Oct. 1694; 22 Safar, 1104 / 28 Oct. 1692 and 15 Rabi-us-Sani, 1104 / 13 Dec. 1692.

CHAPTER – 3

Military Operations Against the Jats

The history of Jat recalcitrance has attracted considerable attention of scholars concerned with agrarian history¹ as also those who focused on class struggle. Such studies extremely documented as they are, by its very nature, are generalized treatment of the whole of the Mughal Empire, and in turn all the recalcitrant *zamindars*. True, it is difficult to disconnect Jat from the above perspective. The role of Jats in the Mughal Empire is also studied in the above perspective. So, here is an attempt to throw some light on their military activities also as it forms a major factor of their success.

The Jats gradually came into prominence since the time of Aurangzeb when they became rebellious against the Mughal state. Earlier they were the small *mansabdars* of the Mughal Empire working as the *jagirdars* and *zamindars* at village and *pargana* level. When they became rebellious, they posed a large scale devastation and disturbance in whole of the northern India.

Large number of military clashes occurred between the Jats and the Mughal army commanders. Those nobles acted in the capacity of the *faujdars* or *jagirdar* of that region. They were the *Turanis*, Indian Muslims as well as other local Hindu chiefs in which Amber Raja had dominating position because Amber Raja had his *jagirs* and *ijaras* in this area and familiarity with the region.

Some areas were more volatile in nature where Emperor had to send many expeditions under the big army to bring it under control like Sinsini, Thun, Mathura etc. and those were the full-fledged military expedition which they had to launch against their powerful enemies. Though there were several small areas also where daily skirmishes took place between the Jats and the Mughal army.

As early as Shahjahan's reign Murshid Quli Khan Turkman, *faujdar* of Mathura, Mahaban, Kaman, Pahari, was appointed to chastise them.² But these military confrontations took place more frequently ever since the time of Aurangzeb³ when Gokula Jat, a small *zamindar* of Tilpat, revolted and killed the Mughal *faujdar* Abdun

¹. See Introduction.

². Nawab Samsamuddaula Shahnawaz Khan, *Maasir-ul-Umara*, op. cit., f. 540.

³. *Muntakhab-ut Lubab*, op. cit., f. 776.

Nabi. Hasan Ali Khan granted the faujdari of Mathura and was sent against him and he was caught and killed by the order of the Emperor.⁴

Sinsini

Sinsini came under the *sarkar* of Agra, a village near Au, located at 27+and 77+.⁵ The area belonged to *Sinsiniwar* clan of the Jats was located in the vicinity of dense jungles, marshy land, thorny bushes and surrounded by a number of small *garhis*, also depicted in the map preserved in *Kapad Dwara*. In such a situation it becomes more difficult to trace them.⁶

Raja Ram Jat was the first among the *Sinsiniwars* who challenged the Mughal Emperor. Success could not be achieved against him when the expedition under Mughal commander Kokaltash Zafarjang alias Nawab Khan-i-Jahan Bahadur was sent.⁷ We get the detailed information of the battle that took place on *Kartika Vadi* 4, 1744/1787 from an *Arzdasht*. The battle took place between Raja Ram Jat of Sinsini and Nawab Khan-i-Jahan, which makes clear the nature of the fight as well as the strategies adopted to conquer the fort. We also get ample information of the army employed on both sides and the casualties of the battle. The detail of the battle is as follows:

आसोज वदी 15 ——— गढी मज़कूर (सिणसिणी) जाय लागा सो राडी बहुत हुई——गढी कै नजीक खंधक मै जाय पहुँचो तो गढी महा सौ बहोत मार हुई लोग यांकौ बहोत मारयो गयो ——असवार पचास साठि तौ खंधक में जाय पडया सु वैठै ही मारया गया अर विजै राम खत्री ——— कै गोली छाती मै लागी—— तब लछि राम वा फौज यांकी सगली भागी। जाट गढी महा नीकसि कीजो व दौडया सो ऐ तो जाय नवाब थे सामिल हुआ अर जाट गढी मै जाय दर आमद हुआ।⁸

⁴. *Aurangzebname*, op. cit., p. 53-55; *Maasir-i-Alamgiri*, op. cit., ff. 93-94; *Maasir-ul-Umara*, op. cit., f. 541, *Futuh-i-Alamgiri*, op. cit., p. 83.

⁵. *An Atlas Of The Mughal Empire*, op. cit., p. 6A.

⁶. *Kapad Dwara*, op. cit., Vol. II, Map and Note No. 221 and Map and Note No. 311, *Shahnama Munawwar Kalam*, op. cit., p. 17; *Iqbalnama*, op. cit., p. 23, *Futuh-i-Alamgiri*, op. cit., p. 229, V.R., (undated) No. 307/734.

⁷. *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab*, op. cit., f. 776, *Arzdasht*, dtd. Bhadwa Vadi 7, 1744/1687, *Aurangzebname*, op. cit., p. 176.

⁸. *Arzdast*, Kartika Vadi 4, 1744/1687.

Translation

On *Asoj Vadi* 15 reached and took position at the fort of Sinsini and a severe battle took place. He reached near the fort on the ditch, in a severe fight many people were killed and fifty-sixty men fell in the ditch and killed. Vijay Ram Khatri get shot at his chestthen Lachhi Ram Khatri and the whole army ran away from the fort and reached to the Nawab, the Jats entered into the fort. So, the battle was lost by Khan-i-Jahan and many prominent Rajput Sardars who were sent to assist him were also killed.⁹

After the failure of Khan-i-Jahan, Raja Ram Singh, the Amber chief, was appointed but he died soon,¹⁰ and after his death Bishan Singh was appointed under Prince Bedar Bakht against the Jats. He was given *mansab* of 2000/2000 and the *faujdari* of Mathura and the *zamindari* of Sinsini on the condition that he had signed a bond to bring the Jats under control within six months.¹¹

After the failure of Khan-i-Jahan, the Jat menace increased, they removed the *thanas* (posts) from Khohri, Bhusawar, Au, Sonkher and Sahar and established their own *thanas*.¹² Churaman Jat by now had collected the large number of followers and repaired the fort of Sinsini to make his insurgence more successful.¹³

The Imperial army marched against the Jats in Dec. 1688. On the imperial side, besides the army under Prince Bedar Bakht, Raja Bishan Singh had also recruited large number of contingent consisting 2,000 horsemen (*sawars*) and 20,000 footmen

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ *Farman* dtd. 24 Rabiul Awwal, 1098/28 Jan. 1687; *Arzdasht* dtd. 16 Jamadiul Awwal, 1099/19 March, 1688; *V.R.*, dtd. 1099/1687-88.

¹¹ *V.R.* dtd. 11 Zialqada 1100/17 Aug. 1689; 15 Shawwal 1100/23 July 1689; *V.R.* (undated) No. 77/499; *Shah Waliullah Dehalvi Ke Siyasi Makhtubat*, Pers. Text, op. cit., p. 9.

¹² *Arzdasht* dtd. Magsir vadi 2, VS 1744/1687.

¹³ *Futuh-i-Alamgiri*, op. cit., p. 228.

(*piyadas*).¹⁴ The Jats started harassing the imperial army, standing five *karohs* from Sinsini, and worsened the situation because of their surprise attack.¹⁵

Within four months, the Imperial army succeeded in fixing the entrenchment (*morchal*), the jungle around Sinsini was cleared and reduced to a plane surface and the chain of the forts around Sinsini were also conquered. Severe battle took place and two mines were laid and fixed, of which one was driven backwards caused great casualty on imperial side, then the other mine made breach and the ramparts of the fort fell down. Then they became able to overpower Sinsini.¹⁶

The battle caused great casualty on both sides. From the imperial side 1500 soldiers were killed or wounded.¹⁷

Consequently, after the fall of Sinsini, the testimony of *Arzdashts* indicates that the Jats again started ravaging the territory with their guerilla tactics (*dhar*) and the revenue collection from these areas became extremely difficult.¹⁸

Around 1704 Churaman recaptured Sinsini from the Mughals by bribing the commander of the fort, but it was regained by the Mughals in 1705. After the conquest of Sinsini, the imperial army had to face the Jats at many other places, such as Nagar, Sonkhar Sonkhari, Rini, Banawar, Kathumar, Khohri etc.¹⁹ The fort was however finally captured and demolished in 1707.²⁰

Expedition of Thun

After the fall of the forts of Soghar and Sinsini, Churaman had constructed the stronghold of Thun²¹ and started creating disturbances in Mathura and around its

¹⁴. Ibid; V.R., dtd. 10 Rajab, 1099/1 May 1688; 24 Ramzan, 1099/13 July 1688; 13 Zilqada 1099/30 Aug. 1688.

¹⁵. *Futuh-i-Alamgiri*, op.cit. p. 228-229.

¹⁶. Ibid.

¹⁷. Ibid.

¹⁸. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Magsir Sudi 2, VS 1746/1689.

¹⁹. *Arzdasht*, dtd Magsir Sudi 2, 1746, 4 Nov. 1689, Kartika Vadi L, 1747/9 Oct. 1690, Magsir Vadi 8, 1747/13 Nov. 1690, Vaisakh Vadi 10, 1748, 13 April 1691.

²⁰. *Later Mughals*, Vol I, op. cit., p.322

²¹. *Akhbarat*, dtd. April 25, 27, July 1, 9, 30, 1715.

vicinity.²² The fort of Thun was also built in the thick jungles of thorny bushes (*muradata*)²³ which were “difficult to penetrate”(ashjar dushwar guzar) ²⁴ We have seen that military expeditions under the supervision of Khan-i-Jahan, Prince Bedar Bakht and other nobles, were sent to punish the Jat rebels but no such remarkable success was achieved before the appointment of Sawai Jai Singh in the 5th Regnal Year of Farrukhsiyar to execute the task of bringing the Jats under control,²⁵ because he had adequate contingent and was familiar with the region near to his territory.

Recruitment

The Amber Raja had collected from his *watan* and *mahals* of *zamindari* (*mahalat-i-zamindari*) 40,000 horses and many more footmen (*pyadah*).²⁶ A *Farman* inform that five lakhs of rupees were also sent to recruit force against the Jats.²⁷ Besides this, the Emperor also provides him “the world taking cannon” (*top-i-alamgir*) which was best in his possession for the expedition at Thun.²⁸

(yak zarab top-i-kalaan az mustaqarrul khilafa ata shawad)

Translation

One big cannon was allotted to him from the capital²⁹

The other artillery and expenses which were used in Thun expedition were as follows:

(sah man barut wa yak sad wa panjah man sarop wa paansad baan az muataqarrul khilafa ba fauj Raja dhiraj rasanand)

²². Arzdasht, Sawana Vadi 2, 1766/1703.

²³. Iqbalnama, op.cit. p. 21-28, Shahnama Munawwar Kalam, op. cit., p. 18-23.

²⁴. Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, op. cit., f. 945.

²⁵. Ibid., ff. 776-777, Iqbalnama, op. cit., p. 21-28; Maasir-ul Umara, op.cit., f. 439; Shahnama Munawwar Kalam, op.cit., p. 18-23,

²⁶. Shahnama Munawwar Kalam, op. cit., p. 18-23.

²⁷. Farman, Persian, (Undated), Mughal Court to Maharaja.

²⁸. Iqbalnama, op. cit., p. 21-28.

²⁹. Tazkerat-us-Salatin-i-Chaghta, op. cit., ff. 225-227.

Translation

“Three maunds of gun powder, 150 maunds of lead and 500 arrows were sent to Raja Jai Singh from the capital.”³⁰

In the twenty months of campaign 40 lakhs of rupees had been given to Raja Jai Singh for this purpose and 50 thousand were spent to meet the monthly pay for the detachment of Sanjar Khan and Shamsheer Khan, the sentinels of the highway of Palwal.³¹

On the other side Churaman Jat, recruited his own followers had ten to twelve thousand warriors from professional soldiers, who lived inside the fort and were always ready and prepared for war. The authority of Churaman was very strong in the region, the *zamindars* and the subjects belonged to that locality (*manatgaan*) had all collected and joined together in his rebellion.³² Churaman started creating disturbance within the confines of his own *talluqa-i-zamindari* and incited the plunderers to devastate the royal territory and to prevent communications on the highway.³³ They also hide themselves in the bushes on the side of the roads to make sudden attacks upon the imperial army which was on the way to Thun.³⁴

Strategies and Other Arrangements

The Raja carried on the siege by adopting various devices and we are informed from the sources that the Emperor was much pleased to know about the appropriate strategies adopted by the Raja.³⁵ He started his operation slowly and cautiously due to the thick jungles, broken terrain and antagonistic local population. He firstly cut down all the trees around Thun and “built new forts, and in each he stationed a body of active and experienced men and engaged the enemy in battle.”³⁶

³⁰

Ibid.

³¹

Shahnama Munawwar Kalam, op. cit., p. 23-25, *Iqbalnama*, op. cit., 21-28.

³²

Ibid.

³³

Ibid. p. 18-12.

³⁴

Arzdasht, dtd. Pausha Sudi 5, 1774/1717.

³⁵

Kapad Dwara, Vol. I, Map and Note No. 118.

³⁶

Iqbalnama, op. cit., p. 21-28; *Shahnama Munawwar Kalam*, op. cit. 18-23.

He also destroyed the small *garhis* around Thun so that they may not take shelter somewhere else when they were attacked. He kept constantly ready 3,000 camels and 2,000 carts, besides the number of mules, bullocks, buffaloes mounted with the large water bags (*pakhals*).³⁷

When the Raja made his first assault on the fort, Muhkam Singh and Rupa, sons of Churaman Jat, advanced to counter him and they in fact beat him back. The continuous military clashes took place and many a man on both sides perished.³⁸

The war continued for twenty months, but the impregnable fort of Thun, with “sky high ramparts”³⁹ and thick mud walls protected by the ditch around it became so much formidable that even the cannon shots could not easily penetrate the mud walls. And due to the shortage of rains and consequently the scarcity of food and fodder the survival of the Raja in that region became more difficult and the siege became so long.⁴⁰ *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab* mentions that it was due to dense forest the Raja was unable to conquer the fort.⁴¹ Meanwhile Churaman received pardon through the intercession of Abdullah Khan and the emperor reluctantly (*tauan karhan*) agreed to this.⁴²

Jai Singh was recalled from Thun and the credit to win the enemies without fight was given to him.⁴³ Churaman was given high rank and “was elevated from the low position of a robber to the zenith of Amirship.”^{44*}

Second Expedition at Thun

When Sa’adat Khan, the governor of Agra, was unable to bring the Jats under control,⁴⁵ Jai Singh Sawai on second time, in April 1722 appointed by the Mughal

³⁷ Ibid. p. 18-23.

³⁸ *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab*, op. cit., f. 777; *Iqbalnama*, op. cit. p. 21-28; *Shahnama Munawwar Kalam*, op. cit., p. 18-23.

³⁹ *Shahnama Munawwar Kalam*, op. cit., p. 18-23.

⁴⁰ *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab*, op. cit., f. 777, *Shahnama Munawwar Kalam*, op. cit., p. 18-23.

⁴¹ Ibid. f. 945.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ *Farman* (undated) Persian; *Kapad Dwara* Vol. I, Map and Note No. 55; *Farman* dtd. 5 Shaban, 1130/23 June 1718.

⁴⁴ *Maasir-ul-Umara*, op. cit., f. 439; *Tazkerat-us-Salatin-i-Chaghata*, op. cit., ff. 237-239.

* But he always utilized such honors to increase his resources for the achievement of his plans.

Emperor Muhammad Shah to lead an expedition against the Jats to sweep aside them completely.⁴⁶ Because, by that time, the Jats under Churaman asserted themselves in the region.⁴⁷

Raja Jai Singh laid siege at Thun on Oct. 25, 1722. Meanwhile Churaman died and his son Mukham Singh, son of Churaman, became the leader of the Jats.⁴⁸ Jai Singh moved from Delhi with 14,000 to 15,000 army and plenty of arms and munitions and two lakhs of rupees and other arms useful in conquering the fort (*masalah-i-qilagiri*)⁴⁹ *Tazkerat* provides its details. Such as:

(*yak zarab top-i-kalaan wa sad zarab dhagla wa paansad man sarop wa barut wa seh sad baan az topkhana-i-badshahi hamraah Judat-ul-mulk Bahadur Wazir Ali Marhamat Shud*)

Translation

‘One big cannon, hundred big *dhaglas*? five hundred lead and gun powder and three hundred arrows sent through Jumdatul Mulk Bahadur Vazir Ali from the imperial *Topkhana*.’⁵⁰

The siege began in Oct., 1722 and daily skirmishes took place around the fort. Sawai Jai Singh again adopted the same strategy of clearing the jungles and setting up batteries etc. The map of Thun is preserved in Kapad Dwara showing an outline of the meticulous arrangements for battle.⁵¹

The Jats hid themselves in the jungles and made night attacks on the imperial camp.⁵² Meanwhile, Badan Singh, a cousin Mukham Singh betrayed Mukham Singh and came over to Jai Singh’s side because of some family dispute. He drew attention to the

⁴⁵. *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab*, op. cit., ff.944-45.

⁴⁶. Ibid.

⁴⁷. *Maasir-ul-Umara*, op. cit., ff.543-44.

⁴⁸. *Tazkerat-us-Salatin-i-Chaghata*, op.cit., ff.344-46.

⁴⁹. *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab*, op.cit., f.945.

⁵⁰. *Tazkerat-us-Salatin-i-Chaghata*, op. cit., ff.344-46.

⁵¹. *Kapad Dwara*, Vol. II, No. 91 and 67 (Fig. 34), Vol. I, Map and Note No. 87.

⁵². *Maasir-ul-Umara*, op. cit., ff.543-44; *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab*, op. cit., f.945.

vulnerable places of the fort.⁵³ Thus, Jai Singh succeeded in conquering the fort on 8 Nov., 1722 and this time he captured the fort.⁵⁴ Muhammad Shah became very happy and ordered that kettle drum (*naqqara*) should be beaten for three days continuously⁵⁵ and the victory was celebrated at the court (*sahar me khusyali hui*).⁵⁶ Mukham Singh had set fire to the houses, exploded powder magazines and evacuated the fort of Thun, carried with him as much wealth as he could.⁵⁷ Badan Singh was elected headman of the Jats by Jai Singh and Jai Singh was conferred honours by the Mughal Emperor for this achievement.⁵⁸

Mathura

Mathura was located at 27+ and 77+ on the eastern bank of river Jamuna.⁵⁹ Mathura was the centre for Jat menace as it was repeatedly mentioned in our documents. Earlier it was under the *jagir* of the Kachhwaha Rajas. As early as in 1631 Mirza Raja Jai Singh had Mathura under his *faujdari*.⁶⁰ In 1687-88, Jats of Mathura plundered the tomb of Akbar and carried away the valuables and set on fire the villages which were assigned for the maintenance of Tajmahal.⁶¹ The Emperor became much worried and Raja Ram Singh was given the *faujdari* of Mathura.⁶² The Emperor ordered to bring the Jats of Mathura under control very soon because they were threatening the fort of Ranthambore also.⁶³ Meanwhile, Ghalib Beg, an official, was sent with an army to Mathura in order to establish some *thanas* there and to punish the Jats.⁶⁴ Raja Ram Singh has proceeded from Lahore for the same purpose.⁶⁵ But he died soon.

⁵³. Ibid.

⁵⁴. *Farman*, dtd. 18 Rabiul Awwal 1135/ 16 Dec. 1722

⁵⁵. *Tazkerat-us-Salatin-i-Chaghta*, op.cit., f. 344-46.

⁵⁶. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Kartika Sudi 15, 1779/ 1722.

⁵⁷. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Magsir Sudi 14, 1779/1722; *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab*, op. cit., f. 945.

⁵⁸. *Tazkerat-us-Salatin-i-Chaghta*, op. cit., ff. 344-46; *Farman* (undated) No. 67/55.

⁵⁹. Irfan Habib, *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, p. 6A, 8A.

⁶⁰. *Farman*, dtd., Zilqada, 1040/ June 1631, Emperor Shahjahan to Raja Jai Singh.

⁶¹. *V.R*, dtd., 1099 / 1687-88.

⁶². *Arzdasht*, dtd., 16 Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1099 / 9 March, 1688; *Farman*, dtd., 24 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1098/ 28 Jan, 1687.

⁶³. *V.R*, dtd., 28 Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 1099 / 20 April 1688.

⁶⁴. *V.R*, dtd., 5 Rajab, 1099 / 26 April, 1688.

⁶⁵. *V.R*, dtd., 9 Rajab, 1099 / 30 April, 1688.

Raja Bishan Singh had now got the *gaddi* of Amber, *mansab* of 2000 / 2000 and *faujdari* of Mathura though the *faujdari* of Mathura and 1000 *sawars* were cancelled later on and only 1000 *sawars* were granted to him for the suppression of the Jats.⁶⁶ Raja was requested by his agent at the court to proceed with a big force⁶⁷ and informs that *faujdari* of Mathura would be given him back if he will conquer Sinsini⁶⁸. Raja Bishan Singh managed to get the *faujdari* of Mathura (*faujdari-i-Islamabad sarbulandi yafta*) in spite of royal displeasure.⁶⁹ Bishan Singh reached Mathura and established *thanas* there⁷⁰ and a *jagir* of 1,000,000 *dams* assigned to him because of his good arrangements at Mathura⁷¹. But after few months in Oct. 1692, Amirul Umara complained that due to Raja's carelessness much of the revenue in Mathura has been in arrear.⁷² The Jats plundered the *jagir* of Amir-ul-Umara in Mathura and Raja Bishan Singh was ordered for punishing them⁷³.

After sometime the Jat issue in Mathura again became the cause of serious concern because in 1703 the Jats again started creating disturbances in Mathura and its vicinity.⁷⁴ In 1708, Churaman hatched a conspiracy alongwith Rahimullah Khan, the *naib faujdar* of Mathura, in the absence of Amber Raja and plundered the villages of Mathura by mutual understanding with Rahimullah Khan on the condition of sharing half of the booty with him.⁷⁵ In 1709, Churaman in collaboration with the *faujdar*s of Mathura and Hindaun, attacked on the fort of Soghar.⁷⁶ In the same year, Amber Raja was called to suppress the Jats of Mathura⁷⁷ and got the *faujdari* of Mathura.⁷⁸ In 1712, the Jats, Mewatis and Narukas started creating disturbances together on the roads of Mathura and

⁶⁶. V.R, dtd., 13 Rajab, 1099 / 4 May, 1688 ; 28 Rajab 1099 / 10 May 1688 ; *Arzdasht*, dtd., Jyeshtha Sudi 2, 1745 / 21 May, 1688.

⁶⁷. V.R, dtd., 4 Shaban, 1099 / 15 May 1688.

⁶⁸. V.R, dtd., 25 Shawwal, 1099 / 13 Aug. 1688.

⁶⁹. V.R, dtd., 16 Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 1100 / 28 march, 1689.

⁷⁰. V.R, dtd., 30 Rajab, 1100 / 22 April, 1689 ; 21 Shaban, 1100 / 10 May, 1689 ; 9 Shawwal, 1100 / 17 July, 1689.

⁷¹. V.R, dtd., 23 Shaban, 1102 / 12 may, 1691.

⁷². V.R, dtd., 22 Safar 1104 / 28 Oct. 1692.

⁷³. V.R, Persian, (undated).

⁷⁴. *Arzdasht*, dtd., Sawana Sudi 2, 1760 / 5 July, 1703.

⁷⁵. *Arzdasht*, dtd., 11 Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 1120 / 17 Aug. 1708.

⁷⁶. *Arzdasht*, dtd., Kati Vadi 4, 1766 / 1709 ; Kati Vadi 6, 1766 / 1709.

⁷⁷. *Arzdasht*, dtd., 11 Zilqada, 1120 / 11 Jan. 1709.

⁷⁸. *Arzdasht*, dtd., 2 Shawwal, 1123 / 2 Nov. 1711.

carried away the guns etc.⁷⁹ The argument of Wendel seems to be plausible here that the officials were corrupt and were in supported of the rebels.⁸⁰

Awayr

The Emperor was annoyed with Bishan Singh because of his delay in punishing the rebels. Raja was requested by the *Vakil* to conquer the fort of Awayr.⁸¹ In Sep. 1690, Emperor cancelled the increase of 500 *zat* and 1000 *sawar* from his *mansab* on the charge of carelessness and delay in the conquest of Awayr fort.⁸² In Jan. 1691, Hari Singh, the commander of Raja Bishan Singh, has led the campaign to Awayr. He adopted certain strategies to make his operation more successful. He set on fire on the villages of Sonkher and Awayr before attacking the fort to clear the area around from the rebels.⁸³

By Jan. 1692, Raja Bishan Singh had laid the siege of the fort of Awayr⁸⁴ and, meanwhile, Raja was repeatedly requested to try hard to conquer the fort.⁸⁵ The Prince Bedar Bakht had also gone from Sinsini to Awayr.⁸⁶

Recruitment: Besides his own army, Amber Raja was provided with artillery from the imperial *topkhana* also and the enemy had also employed cavalry and elephant in the battle.⁸⁷ During the siege one of the *topkhana* was brought back to the Royal court, the rebels had destroyed the entrenchment at the fort.⁸⁸ It is reported from an *Arzdasht* that the four more guns would be required for the conquest of Awayr fort.⁸⁹

By June 1692, the fort of Awayr was conquered and the Jats were executed and the horses and elephants were captured from the Jats.⁹⁰ Raja's commander Hari Singh

⁷⁹. *V.R*, Persian, (undated).

⁸⁰. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., Tr. By Vir Singh, p. 83.

⁸¹. *V.R*, dtd., 11 Ramzan, 1101 / 8 June, 1690.

⁸². *V.R*, dtd., 22 Zilhijja, 1101 / 16 Sep. 1690.

⁸³. *V.R*, dtd., 29 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1102 / 20 Jan. 1691.

⁸⁴. *V.R*, dtd., 9 Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1103 / 18 Jan. 1692; *V.R*, dtd., 26 Safar, 1103 / 8 Nov. 1691; *V.R*, dtd., 5 Rabi-ul-awwal, 1103 / 16 Dec. 1691.

⁸⁵. *V.R*, dtd., 24 Ramzan, 1103 / 2 April, 1692.

⁸⁶. *V.R*, Persian, (undated).

⁸⁷. *V.R*, Persian, (undated); *V.R*, Persian, (undated).

⁸⁸. *V.R*, Persian, (undated).

⁸⁹. *V.R*, Persian, (undated).

⁹⁰. *V.R*, Persian, (undated).

rendered the good services during the siege of Awayr fort.⁹¹ An *Arzdasht* regarding the victory of Awayr with its golden key was sent to the Emperor⁹² and Nawab Salabat Khan was informed about the conquest of the fort of Awayr by Amber Raja. The map of the fort was prepared and the Emperor showed keen interest in the map of Awayr fort.⁹³ Emperor observed that the enemy left the fort of Awayr at his own will, so there is no credit of Raja Bishan Singh of capturing an empty fort.⁹⁴

Soghar

The battle between the Jats and the Royal army took place in Dec. 1686 and in the battle many men on both sides were killed and wounded.⁹⁵ After four years in 1690, Churaman Jat again fought a battle. He was defeated and escaped towards Bhusawar.⁹⁶ Later on, in 1709, he again attacked on the fort of Soghar. The battle continued for three days in which Dayaram Jat, associate of Churaman, was killed and Girdhar Jat fled away. After the battle Churaman went to Bhusawar to recruit army.⁹⁷ Few days later, Churaman and Girdhar Jat made an alliance with the faujdars of Hindaun and Mathura and attacked on the fort with six thousand of men.⁹⁸

Pinghor

Raja was asked to try hard for the conquest of Pinghor and Awayr⁹⁹ we have seen that on the withdrawal of *topkhana* to the Royal court, the *mufsid*s destroyed the entrenchment at Awayr and Pinghor.¹⁰⁰ In Sep. 1692, *Khufia Nawis* reported to the Emperor about the conquest of Pinghor and Kasot by Amber Raja.¹⁰¹ The Emperor on hearing the news of the conquest of Pinghor and Kasot observed that Raja seems to be

⁹¹. V.R, dtd., 25 Rajab, 1103 / 2 April, 1691.

⁹². V.R, Rajasthani, (undated), Addressed to Bishan Singh ; V.R, Persian, (undated), V.R, Persian, (undated), Megh Raj to Maharaja.

⁹³. V.R, Rajasthani, (undated), Jagjiwandas to Raja Bishan Singh.

⁹⁴. V.R, dtd., 11 Shawwal, 1103 / 16 June, 1692 ; 13 Shaban, 1104 / 9 April, 1693.

⁹⁵. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Pausha Vadi 11, 1743/ 1 Dec. 1686.

⁹⁶. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Jyeshtha Vadi 9, 1747/ 22 May, 1690.

⁹⁷. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Kartika Vadi 1, 1766/ 1709.

⁹⁸. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Kartika Vadi 6, 1766/ 1709.

⁹⁹. V.R., dtd., 5 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1103/ 16 Dec. 1691.

¹⁰⁰. V.R., Persian, (undated).

¹⁰¹. V.R., dtd., 22 Muharram, 1104/ 23 Sept., 1692; V.R., Persian, (undated), Meghraj to Maharaja.

efficient in his services.¹⁰² Emperor was pleased to see the map of Pinghor and Kasot sent by the Raja.¹⁰³ *Vakils* Report of Sept. 1693 informs us that the Jats again started creating disturbances in this area.

Kasot

The Emperor observed that inspite of a big force and ample resources Raja was not able to capture the fort. The *Vakil* requested the Raja Bishan Singh to conquer the fort before Amir-ul-Umara reached there.¹⁰⁴ In 1692, the fort of Kasot was conquered and the *khufia navis* reported to the Emperor about the conquest of Kasot.¹⁰⁵ The Emperor was pleased and ordered to beat the kettle drum and celebrate the victory.¹⁰⁶ The *pargana* of Tonk, Malpura and Dausa were granted to Amber Raja in reward for the conquest of Kasot and Pinghor.¹⁰⁷ The map of Pinghor and Kasot reached the Emperor and he was much pleased to see the map.¹⁰⁸

Sonkh

After the conquest of Sinsini Amber Raja proceeded with his army towards Amber before the conquest of Sonkh and Prince Bedar Bakht complained to the court regarding this matter and the carelessness of Raja Bishan Singh that he had shown. It was also complained that Amber Raja had brought with him such men that were helping the Jats against the Imperial army.¹⁰⁹ News regarding the escape of some enemies from Sonkh had also displeased the Emperor. The *Vakil* requests Amber Raja to cooperate with the Prince and carry out his order¹¹⁰ and conquer the fort of Sonkh at the earliest. Raja Bishan Singh led expedition of Sonkh and before conquering the fort his

¹⁰² V.R., dtd., 29 Muharram, 1104/ 30 Sept., 1692.

¹⁰³ V.R., dtd., 25 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1104/ 24 Nov., 1692.

¹⁰⁴ V.R., dtd., 15 Ramzan, 1102/ 2 June, 1691.

¹⁰⁵ V.R., dtd., 22 Muharram, 1104/ 23 Sept., 1692.

¹⁰⁶ *Arzdasht*, dtd., Bhadwa Sudi 9, 1749/ 12 Sept., 1692.

¹⁰⁷ V.R., dtd., 3 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1104/ 2 Nov., 1692.

¹⁰⁸ V.R., dtd., 25 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1104/ 24 Nov., 1692.

¹⁰⁹ V.R., Persian, (undated).

¹¹⁰ V.R., dtd. Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1100/ Dec-Jan, 1688-89.

commander Hari Singh set on fire the *mauza* of Sonkh.¹¹¹ Hari Singh finally conquered the fort of Sonkh in 1693.¹¹²

Jawar

Jawar was situated at 28+ and 77+ near Kol.¹¹³ In Jawar Amar Singh Jat was powerful. Due to recalcitrance in Jawar it also effected the collection of revenue. Raja has realized Rs. 13000/- from Mandata, the *zamindar* of Jawar, as the cost of corn which was carried away from the fort.¹¹⁴ Amber Raja led the expedition at Jawar with his commander Hari Singh and conquered it in May 1695.¹¹⁵ Mirza Yar Ali Beg advised that the guns should not be sent to the *subedar* of Agra because they might be needed at the siege of Jawar fort.¹¹⁶ The *Arzdasht* and the key of Jawar fort has received in July 1695. The Emperor has been pleased to know about it¹¹⁷ and Amber Raja was requested to supply detailed report of the conquest of Jawar fort so that it may be mentioned in *waqaya*.¹¹⁸ The *Vakil* congratulated the Amber Raja on the conquest of Jawar fort¹¹⁹ and requested him to arrange for clearance of the arrears outstanding against Amar Singh.¹²⁰ *Parwana*, dtd., 30 Shaban, 1106, informs that Hari Singh Khangarot has died during the siege of the fort¹²¹ which was a great loss to Raja Bishan Singh because he was very efficient general and had conquered the large number of Jat forts.

Khair

In May 1690, Khair was conquered and the Emperor ordered to establish the *thanas* there.¹²² Before the news regarding the victory of Khair reached from the side of the Amber Raja, Mir Quleech had already informed the Emperor about the same and that

¹¹¹ V.R., dtd. 29 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1102/ 20 Jan. 1691.

¹¹² V.R., dtd. 25 Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 1104/ 25 March, 1693.

¹¹³ *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, p. 8A.

¹¹⁴ V.R., Persian, (undated).

¹¹⁵ V.R., dtd., 3 Shawwal 1106/ 7 May 1695.

¹¹⁶ V.R. dtd., 6 Shawwal 1106/ 10 May 1695.

¹¹⁷ V.R., dtd., 11 Zilhijja, 1106/ 13 July, 1695.

¹¹⁸ *Arzdasht*, Persian, (undated), Baharmal to Maharaja.

¹¹⁹ V.R., Persian, (undated), Anai Rai to Maharaja; *Arzdasht*, Persian, (undated), Khwaja Ahmad to Maharaja.

¹²⁰ *Arzdasht*, Persian, (undated) Mohd. Zafar Azamshahi to Maharaja.

¹²¹ *Arzdasht*, dtd., Vaishakh Sudi 8, 1752/ 1695.

¹²² V.R., dtd., 6 Shaban, 1101/5 May, 1690.

the property of Amar Singh Jat has been freezed.¹²³ A *sajawal* was sent with a *hasb-ul-hukm* to suppress Amar Singh.¹²⁴ Later on an *Arzdasht* of Amber Raja regarding the execution of Amar Singh and victory at Khair was submitted to the Emperor.¹²⁵ *Zamindari* of Khair was granted to Bakhtawar Bhadoria as per recommendation of Amber Raja.¹²⁶ Raja was asked to send the report regarding the property worth Rs. 15000/- from the house of Har Govind during the invasion at Khair by Hari Singh.¹²⁷

In 1694, due to maladministration Bakhtawar Bhadoria, *tappa* Khair was confiscated from him and it was being granted to Maharaja for *dam* 42,00,000.¹²⁸

Kama

Kama was located at 27+ and 77+ in *sarkar* of Sahar.¹²⁹ The *jagirdari* of Kaman was granted to Amber Raja in July, 1688.¹³⁰ In the next month an increase of 500 *zat* in his *mansab* and a *jagir* worth *dam* 20,000 was granted on the condition that he accepts the *faujdari* of Kama. Amber Raja was requested that he should send some officers to manage the affairs of Kama.¹³¹

The clash between the Jats and Rajputs took place because of their brushing boundaries. In Aug. 1708 it was reported that Bagh Das, an official, was attacked and looted by the Jats on his way from Kama to Mathura.¹³² It is informed from an *Arzdasht* of 17th Aug. 1708 that there is possibility that Churaman may plunder Kaman¹³³ and on the same day from a *Vakils* Report we are informed that he plundered the *pargana* of Kama.¹³⁴ Emperor had come to know from the *Waqaya* of Mewat that Amber Raja had

¹²³ V.R., dtd., 9 Shaban, 1101/8 May, 1690.

¹²⁴ V.R., dtd., 9 Safar, 1101/ 12 Nov., 1689.

¹²⁵ V.R., Persian, (undated).

¹²⁶ V.R., Persian, (undated).

¹²⁷ V.R., dtd., 20 Shawwal, 1103/25 June, 1692.

¹²⁸ V.R., dtd., 6 Rajab, 1105/ 21 Feb.1694.

¹²⁹ *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, p. 6A.

¹³⁰ V.R., dtd., 24 Ramzan, 1099 /13 July 1688.

¹³¹ V.R., dtd., 13 Zilqada, 1099 / 30 Aug. 1688.

¹³² *Arzdasht*, dtd., 6 Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 1120 / 12 Aug. 1708.

¹³³ *Arzdasht*, dtd., 11 Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 1120 / 17 Aug. 1708.

¹³⁴ V.R., dtd., 11 Jamadi-ul-Akhir 1120 /17 Aug. 1708.

fought a battle against the Jats at Kaman.¹³⁵ and when Prince Bidar Bakht fought a battle against the Jats at Kama, Raja sent 3000 *sawars* and 200 *pyadas*¹³⁶ In Nov. 1709, Jait Singh accompanied by Girdhar Das Jat, came to Kama with Raja's message. The same report informs that there is none with Churaman Jat¹³⁷, shows that Churaman Jat was under detention of Sawai Jai Singh at that time.

Jai Singh had taken step against the Jats and occupied Kama in 1718. Later on from 1768 it was under the possession of Jats. Rajputs occupied only when Jawahar Singh died.¹³⁸

Hindaun and Bayana

Both the abovementioned places were situated at 26+ and 77+ in *suba* Agra.¹³⁹ In Sep. 1691, the Jats created disturbances in Hindaun and adjoining areas and Amber Raja was requested to suppress them.¹⁴⁰ Raja Bishan Singh requested the Emperor for the grant of the *faujdari* of Hindaun and Bayana and in May 1692, he was granted the *faujdari* of both these places.¹⁴¹ The *Vakil* informed the Raja that the army of Amber Raja had not reached Hindaun has reported to the Emperor that the army has reached there¹⁴² and concessions and favors would be done to him if he would make good arrangements at Hindaun.¹⁴³ In Sep. 1692 Amber Raja was requested to send an *Arzdasht* to the Emperor regarding the punishment of the rebels of Hindaun.¹⁴⁴

From an *Arzdasht* of 1695 it is reported that *thanedars* would reach to Bayana and Basawar and assist the writer (whose name is not mentioned) in killing the rebels. The

¹³⁵. *V.R.*, (undated), Persian.

¹³⁶. Ibid.

¹³⁷. *Arzdasht*, dtd., Kartika Sudi 15, 1766 / 6 Nov. 1709.

¹³⁸. *Agrarian Conditions Of Pargana Kama* (c. 1768-75), op. cit., p.145-146.

¹³⁹. *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, p. 6A.

¹⁴⁰. *V.R.*, dtd., 15 Muharram, 1103 / 28 Sep. 1691.

¹⁴¹. *V.R.*, dtd., 7 Ramzan, 1103 / 13 May, 1692 ; *Arzdasht*, Persian, (undated), Peer Muhammad to Bishan Singh ; *Arzdasht*, Rajasthani, (undated), Bhaw Singh to Bishan Singh ; *V.R.*, dtd., 9 shaban, 1103 / 16 April, 1692 ; 21 Shaban, 1103 / 28 April, 1692 ; *Arzdasht*, dtd., 1103 / 1691, Bishan Singh to Aurangzeb ; *V.R.*, Persian, (undated), Anai Rai to Maharaja ; *V.R.*, Persian, (undated), Anai Rai to Maharaja ; *V.R.*, dtd., 10 Zilhijja, 1103 / 13 May 1692.

¹⁴². *V.R.*, Persian, (undated).

¹⁴³. Ibid.

¹⁴⁴. *V.R.*, dtd., 29 Muharram, 1104 / 30 Sep. 1692.

writer also assured to kill the Jats as per order.¹⁴⁵ Amber Raja desired the reinstatement of Basawar soon, because the arrangements at Hindaun could not be made so long as the Jats were not turned out of Basawar¹⁴⁶ which shows that the Jats were very powerful at Basawar. The atlas also shows that the area of Basawar was very near to Hindaun and Bayana and this was the reason that such kind of situation emerged there.¹⁴⁷

Sherpur

Sherpur was situated at 26+ and 76+ in suba Ajmer near Ranthambore.¹⁴⁸ A Persian *Arzdasht* of 1688 mentions that from the *waqaya* of Ranthambore it is informed that Balram Jat from the *biradari* of Jats (*biradar Jat-i-badzai*) was threatening Sherpur which was situated near the fort of Ranthambore. Gopal Das, the official of Raja Ram Singh appointed there, was killed. His son Devi Singh alongwith contingent moved towards Malarna and established himself on the border of Shrepur and resist the Jats from entering (*aamdan na dahad*) into Sherpur. Devi Singh reached Malarna and established *morchal* on the way between Malarna and Sherpur and blocked the area between Malarna and Sherpur. He finally became able to brought Sherpur and villages around it under control.¹⁴⁹ All the three areas about which we are talking were situated on the border between the territory of the Jats and Rajputs.¹⁵⁰ Eversince the time of Raja Ram Singh the Jats became so notorious and daring that they are threatening the boundary areas of the Amber chiefs.

Besides these military expeditions there were large number of areas affected by the Jat uprising where daily skirmishes took place between the Jats and the imperial army. Most of these areas were attacked and conquered under the efficient generalship of Raja Bishan Singh and his military commander Hari Singh. *Arzdashts* provide such kind of interesting information which helps us to understand the nature of the clashes that took place.

¹⁴⁵. *Arzdasht*, dtd., Jeth vadi 13, 1752 / 1695.

¹⁴⁶. *V.R.*, Persian, (undated).

¹⁴⁷. *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, p. 6A.

¹⁴⁸. *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, p. 6A.

¹⁴⁹. *Arzdasht*, dtd. 20 Ramzan 1099/ 1688.

¹⁵⁰. See *Map of Boundary Areas* (Chapter 3)

An *Arzdasht* dtd. *Vaishakh Vadi 4 1778*, shows that Amber Raja has dealt the affair of the Jats with some leniency but they again became rebellious in his *watan* area. The writer Bhao Singh Rajawat informs that he had kept ten Rajput soldiers under him and became very attentive at this moment. He informs that Raja had pardoned the Jats (*Jataan ki takhsir maafu kari*) with the expectation that there will be no loot and plunder but on *Chaitra Sudi 9*, the rebel suddenly came and carried away cows, buffaloes all the cattle of the village (*gaay bhainsi sagli mavesi gheri le gya*). A fight with Rajput soldiers took place in which one Rajput Sundar Das got injured but they became able to rescue some cattle. The rest was carried away by him including the buffaloes and cows of Thakur Ji. He along with all the cattle managed to reach upto the *thana* established by them at the distance of two *kos*. Bhao Singh Rajawat requests Amber Raja that since you have pardoned the *takhsir* of the Jats, you should ask them to let the cattle free and warn them not to do such type of act again.¹⁵¹ We see that the incident occurred just before the Thun expedition which shows that the Jat problem was not only worrying the Raja in his *jagir* but simultaneously in his *watan* area also.

On *Pausha Vadi 12, 1766* an *Arzdasht* of Shyam Singh Rajawat informs that Kishan Singh Naruka came with his contingent. Nawab Mir Khan has taken his position from the side of *mauza* Itheda and Churaman Jat came from *mauza* Jadila. A fierce battle took place between the two.¹⁵²

In the same year it is mentioned that Churaman Jat had recruited 9000 *sawars* and ravaging the territory (*fasaad uthay mahino ek huo*) since last one month at Kama, Khohri and Kot. Raja Jait Singh sent a Parwana to Kishan Singh that the battle took place on the day of *Teej* and they were expelled from all the three places.¹⁵³

¹⁵¹. *Arzdasht*, dtd. *Vaishakh Vadi 4, 1778/ 1721*.

¹⁵². *Arzdasht*, dtd. *Pausha Vadi 15, 1766/1709*.

¹⁵³. *Arzdasht*, dtd. *Kartika Vadi 14, 1766/ 1709*.

Ranthambore

Ranthambore is located at 26+ and 76+. ¹⁵⁴ The Jats were threatening the fort of Ranthambore in April, 1688. ¹⁵⁵ Amber Raja was informed that the Jat Raja had asked the *qiladar* of Ranthambore to vacate the fort on the threat of attacking him (*qiladar*). The *qiladar* had appealed to the royal court for help. ¹⁵⁶

Rahiri/Rohere

The Jats were creating disturbances in Rahiri also. Itiqad Khan had conquered the fort of Rahiri in 1689 and was given the title of Zulfiqar Khan Bahadur on his capturing the fort. ¹⁵⁷ But in July, 1690, Churaman had besieged the fort of Rahiri again. ¹⁵⁸

Khohri

Khohri is situated on the way to Amber where the Jats and Narukas were creating disturbances and Amber Raja was asked to establish a *thana* otherwise the Jats would establish their own. ¹⁵⁹ At one time half of *pargana* Khohri was granted to Churaman Jat and Raja was trying to get half of *pargana* Khohri under him. ¹⁶⁰ But in 1715, Churaman Jat had taken possession of Khohri and Sawai Jai Singh tried to suppress him and striving to take back *pargana* from Churaman Jat. ¹⁶¹

Khurja

Khurja is situated at 28+ and 77+. It came under the *sarkar* of Kol. ¹⁶² The Jats have plundered the *pargana* of Khurja. ¹⁶³ Ruhullah Khan, *jagirdar* of Khurja, was asked

¹⁵⁴ . *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, p. 6A.

¹⁵⁵ . *V.R.*, dtd., 28 Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 1099/ 20 April, 1688.

¹⁵⁶ . *V.R.*, Persian, (undated), Kesho Rai to Maharaja.

¹⁵⁷ . *V.R.*, dtd., 9 Safar, 1101/ 12 Nov., 1689.

¹⁵⁸ . *V.R.*, dtd., 26 Shawwal, 1101/ 23 July, 1690.

¹⁵⁹ . *Arzdasht*, dtd., Asadh SUDI 5, 1748 / 20 June 1691; *Arzdasht*, (undated), Baqar Khan to Maharaja.

¹⁶⁰ . *Arzdasht*, (undated), Brindavan Chand to Maharaja.

¹⁶¹ . *V.R.*, dtd., Jyeshtha Sudi 11, 1772 / 1 June, 1715.

¹⁶² . *An Atlas Of The Mughal Empire*, op. cit., p.6A.

¹⁶³ . *V.R.*, dtd., 1099 / 1687-88.

to suppress the rebels who were greatly disturbing the *pargana*.¹⁶⁴ So he wanted that Amber Raja should help his agents to take possession of Khurja.¹⁶⁵

Barah

Amber Raja was requested to send an *Arzdasht* to the Emperor regarding the distance between Barah and Hindaun and explain the difficulties in its conquest.¹⁶⁶ *Arzdasht* regarding the conquest of Barah fort was submitted to the Emperor and he was much pleased to see it.¹⁶⁷ But Shafi Khan has complained about Amber Raja's alleged plundering of *pargana* Toda which has spoiled the Amber Raja's earlier impression of the conquest of Barah fort.¹⁶⁸

Tochhi

Umdat-ul-Mulk was authorized to punish the rebels at Tochhi but Raja was requested by his *Vakil* to send an *Arzdasht* to the Emperor stating that deputation of *Umdat-ul-Mulk* to capture the fort of Tochhi is below his dignity. Therefore, Amber Raja should be allowed to capture the fort and to kill Nanda Jat.¹⁶⁹ There was a report that some of the Raja's men while moving about Tochtigarh fort have a skirmish with a local Jat, who in turn retreated to the fort.¹⁷⁰

Au

Au is situated at 27+ and 77+ near Sinsini in suba Agra.¹⁷¹ The *waqaya* of the Prince's camp informs that the *mufsid*s had attacked the *thana* of Au, wounded the

¹⁶⁴ V.R., Persian, (undated), Pancholi Meghraj to Raja Bishan Singh.

¹⁶⁵ V.R., dtd., 18 Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1102 / 7 Feb. 1691.

¹⁶⁶ V.R., dtd., 27 Muharram, 1105/ 18 Sept., 1693.

¹⁶⁷ V.R., dtd., 3 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1105/ 23 Oct., 1693.

¹⁶⁸ V.R., dtd., 23 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1105/ 12 Dec., 1693.

¹⁶⁹ V.R., dtd., 3 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1105/ 22 Nov., 1693.

¹⁷⁰ V.R., dtd., 11 Zilqada, 1106/ 13 July, 1695.

¹⁷¹ *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, p. 6A.

thanedar and also murdered several travelers.¹⁷² *Zamindari of pargana Au* and other Jat villages has been granted to Maharaja.¹⁷³

Ratha

In April, 1690, Raja Bishan Singh has captured the fort of Ratha and a letter regarding this victory was reached to the *Vakil* at the court.¹⁷⁴

Mundahda

In July 1690, Raja had fought a battle with the Jats in which the Jats were defeated. Four men on the side of the Jats were killed.¹⁷⁵

Rajgarh

In July 1690, Churaman Jat had captured the fort of Rajgarh.¹⁷⁶

Bhadira

Amber Raja had won a victory over the Jats. Hari Singh ordered Ram Chand to see the proper place for encampment at Bhadira and they went to make proper arrangements to encamp at Bhadira.¹⁷⁷

Banawar

In Nov. 1690, military clash took place between the Jats and the *thanedar* of Banawar.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷² . *Arzdasht*, Persian, (undaed).
¹⁷³ . *V.R.*, dtd., 11 Zilqada, 1100/17 Aug., 1689.
¹⁷⁴ . *V.R.*, dtd., 19 Rajab, 1101/ 18 April, 1690.
¹⁷⁵ . *Arzdasht.*, dtd., Asadh Sudi 2, 1747/ 27 July, 1690.
¹⁷⁶ . *V.R.*, dtd., 26 Shawwal, 1101/ 23 July, 1690.
¹⁷⁷ . *Arzdasht.*, dtd., Sawana Sudi , 1747/ 11 Aug., 1690.
¹⁷⁸ . *Arzdasht*, dtd., Mangsir Vadi 8, 1747/ 13 Nov., 1690.



Ujjain/ Uchhain

It is located at 27+ and 77+ near Fatehpur Sikri.¹⁷⁹ In July 1691, Amber Raja has conquered the fort of Ujjain. Ruhullah Khan has submitted the sketch map of the fort of Ujjain and Sonkher to the Emperor. The Emperor has showing keen interest into it, approved the map of the fort of Ujjain.¹⁸⁰

Mauza Hathla

The rebels were suppressed in *mauza* Hathla. From there the rebels have fled away in the jungles of Jharsoni. Some of them were arrested and killed while others are being pursued by the army.¹⁸¹

Moha

Amber Raja had conquered the fortress of Moha in Dec. 1693.¹⁸²

Mahuwa

Next month in Jan. 1694, *Arzdasht* with the golden keys of Mahuwa has been submitted to the Emperor.¹⁸³ The Emperor has been pleased and ordered to establish a *thana* at Mahuwa.¹⁸⁴

Ratanpur

In June 1694, Raja has conquered the fort of Ratanpur *Arzdasht* regarding the victory of Amber Raja over the rebels in Ratanpur has been submitted to the Emperor.¹⁸⁵

¹⁷⁹ . *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, p. 6A.

¹⁸⁰ . *V.R.*, dtd., 21 Shawwal, 1102/ 8 July, 1691; 6 Zilqada, 1102/ 22 July, 1691.

¹⁸¹ . *Arzdasht.*, dtd., Asadh Sudi 3, 1740/ 17 June, 1683.

¹⁸² . *Arzdasht*, dtd., Pausha Sudi 3, 1750/ 19 Dec., 1693.

¹⁸³ . *V.R.*, dtd., 15 Jamaadi-ul-Awwal, 1105/ 2 Jan., 1694.

¹⁸⁴ . *V.R.*, dtd., 16 Jamaadi-ul-Awwal, 1105/ 3 Jan., 1694.

¹⁸⁵ . *V.R.*, dtd., 21 Shawwal, 1105/ 5 June, 1694.

Jalawa

Victory was achieved against the Jats at Jalawa in 1718. Shivdas and Naraindas has informed the Amber Raja about the victory over the Jats.¹⁸⁶

Mauza Itheda and Mauza Jadila

On *Pausha Vadi* 12, Saturday Kishan Singh Naruka has reached here with his army. Nawab Mir Khan has reached to *mauza* Itheda and Churaman Jat now went to *mauza* Jadila. A battle took place between the two.¹⁸⁷

Isanchara

Umdat-ul-Mulk had sent Bulag Beg with an army to suppress the rebels at Isanchara.¹⁸⁸

Ol and Mahaban

Ol and Mahaban are situated at 27+ and 77+ on the eastern and western bank of river Jamuna respectively.¹⁸⁹ A *jagir* was granted to Amber Raja here in *Ina'm* for the maintenance of 2500 *sawars* on the condition that he would have to suppress the Jats.¹⁹⁰ But later on it was turned to *khalisa* and the *vakil* of the Amber Raja tried to obtain the *pargana* so that the rebels living in *pargana* Ol and Mahaban might be brought to task.¹⁹¹

Other Activities of the Jats

Besides these military clashes that took place between the Jats and the Mughal army commanders and other officials, there were other aspects of the Jat uprising. They were harassing the Mughal administration in many ways.

¹⁸⁶. *Arzdasht*, dtd., 10 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1130/ 31 Jan., 1718.
¹⁸⁷. *Arzdasht*, dtd., Pausha Vadi 15, 1766/ 1709.
¹⁸⁸. V.R., Persian, (undated), Kamal Nayan to Maharaja.
¹⁸⁹. *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, p. 6A.
¹⁹⁰. V.R., Persian, (undated), Kesho Rai to Maharaja.
¹⁹¹. V.R., Persian, (undated).

Condition of Peasantry

The rebel *zamindars* used to get support from peasants also. Both were supporting each other because they have their grievances against the state. There is ample information about the support of peasantry to these rebel *zamindars*.

Our documents indicate that authority of Churaman was strong in his region. He received support from the *zamindars* and subjects of that locality.¹⁹² In forthcoming discussion we will see that at Rini also Jats and Narukas collaborated to attack on a village.¹⁹³

The same time the peasants were very much disturbed and harassed at some places because of their activities like in Rini and Nagar¹⁹⁴ and some other villages.¹⁹⁵ It is striking for us that the people were very much pleased because of the Amber Raja's good arrangement at Mathura which was effected by the Jat uprising. Other noticeable feature is that the peasants of this place also belonged to the Jat caste.

As we are informed from an *Arzdasht* that in Oct. 1690, the people of *qasba* Rini were living in fear because the Jats were threatening them. In such a critical situation they were assured by the local officials for their safety.¹⁹⁶ Despite the assurance given by the state, in the very next month in Nov. 1690, the Jats plundered *qasba* Rini and imprisoned many people.¹⁹⁷

In March 1691, they created disturbances in *qasba* Nagar also with such rigor that the officials were unable to collect revenue from the Khalisa village. The villagers were inhabited with great difficulty after assurance of their safety.¹⁹⁸ The Jats used to harass

¹⁹². *Shahnama*, p. 23-25.

¹⁹³. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Phalgun Sudi 5, 1760/ 1703.

¹⁹⁴. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Mangsir Vadi 8, 1747/ 13 Nov. 1690; *Arzdasht*, dtd. Mangsir Sudi 2, 1747/ 4 Nov. 1690; *Arzdasht*, dtd. Vaishakh Vadi 6, 1747/ 22 March, 1691.

¹⁹⁵. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Sawan Vadi 2, 1759/ 30 June, 1702.

¹⁹⁶. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Kartika Vadi 5, 1747/ 16 Oct. 1690.

¹⁹⁷. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Mangsir Vadi 8, 1747/ 13 Nov. 1690.

¹⁹⁸. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Mangsir Sudi 2, 1747/ 4 Nov. 1690; *Arzdasht*, dtd. Vaishakh Vadi 6, 1747/ 22 March, 1691.

the villagers therefore they preferred to desert their homes. In such circumstances revenue collection from these areas became extremely difficult.

In 1703, the Jats and Narukas together started their infringing activities again in *qasba* Rini. The people of Rini were frightened. They fled away even before their attack.¹⁹⁹

Jats used to carry away the food grains and other belongings but also the cattle of the villagers.²⁰⁰ In *paragana* Bahatri they captured the whole cattle of the village.²⁰¹ In 1721, the Jats forcibly captured the cows and oxen from the villages and fought with the local officials when they tried to rescue these cattle. “on Chaitra Sudi the rebels suddenly came and carried away cows, buffaloes all the cattle of the village (*sagli mavesi gheri le gaya*)” to the *thana* which was established on the distance of two kos from the place.²⁰²

We find contradictory information that at some places the peasants were very much oppressed by these rebels and the other was that it was due to the extensive support of the peasants that the Jat rebellion became successful. We see that most of the time the *qasbas* of the *parganas* became the target of these rebels where the imperial military camps stationed in order to show their rage against the imperial authority. Mostly the rebels used to attack the *qasbas* where the imperial *thanas* and were established other symbols of the prestige of the state. For example, they plundered the tomb of Akbar, *qasba* Rini, *qasba* Nagar etc and they attacked those villages which showed their loyalty to the rulers.

Loot and Plunder

These refractory activities were in practice ever since the time of Gokula Jat, who plundered and burnt the town of Sadabad near Mathura.²⁰³ Raja Ram also plundered the

¹⁹⁹ . *Arzdasht*, dtd. Phalguna Sudi 5, 1760/ 1703.

²⁰⁰ . *Arzdasht*, dtd. Vaishakh Vadi 4, 1778/ 1721.

²⁰¹ . *V.R.*, dtd. Magh Vadi 4, 1760/ 16 Jan., 1703.

²⁰² . *Arzdasht*, dtd. Vaishakh Vadi 4, 1778/ 1721.

²⁰³ . *Maasir-ul-Umara*, Vol I, Tr. Beveridge, p. 436-37; *Aurangzebname*, pp. 53-55.

many *parganas* and *caravans* passing through his territory.²⁰⁴ In 1687-88, they plundered the *pargana* of Khurja.²⁰⁵ The Jats also raided Gokul and Brindavan and carried away guns from Mathura.²⁰⁶ Another incidence is that 5,000 *sawars* of the Jats have attacked Samuchi and Pipalkhera.²⁰⁷ In Aug. 1708, Churaman Jat plundered the *pargana* of Kama²⁰⁸ and Atrauli.²⁰⁹ The *Khatoots* refer to the Jats with the help of their two hundred *sawars* plundered the travelers near Mathura and fought a battle with Kunwar Jait Singh. They were defeated in the battle.²¹⁰

They not only used to harass common people by their activities of loot and plunder but even they posed threat to the property of the officials or those who had some authority in these areas. They used to pillage the *mahajans* and merchants, the *thanedars*, *faujdars* and *jagirdars* of the area and even sometimes the imperial land (*khalisa*). They sometimes forcibly collected revenue of the *mahals* of *khalisa* and from the *jagirs* of the imperial *jagirdars*.²¹¹ A *Vakils* Report informs that they plundered the *jagir* of *Amir-ul-Umara* and Amber Raja was asked punish them.²¹²

In 1687-88, the Jat arrested the *thanedar* of Palwal and occupied the town as well.²¹³ From the *waqaya* of Prince's camp it was reported that the *mufsid*s attacked, the *thana* wounded the *thanedar* and also killed several travellers.²¹⁴ From some other places they used to remove the imperial *thanas* (posts) and establish their own as in *pargana* Kathumar.²¹⁵

A Persian *Arzdasht* of Muhammad Baqar complained to Amber Raja that Churaman Jat attacked with two thousand men and had usurped his villages and also

²⁰⁴ . Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol I, Tr. Beveridge, p. 437-38.

²⁰⁵ . V.R. dtd. 1099/ 1687-88.

²⁰⁶ . V.R., Persian, (Undated).

²⁰⁷ . *Khatoot*, Rajasthani, (Undated), No. 450/50.

²⁰⁸ . V.R. dtd. 11 Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 1120/ 17 Aug. 1708.

²⁰⁹ . *Arzdasht*, dtd. 11 Jamadi-ul-Akhir, 1120/ 17 Aug. 1708.

²¹⁰ . *Khatoot*, dtd. Jyeshtha Sudi 8, 1753/ 29 May, 1696.

²¹¹ . *Shahnama Munawwar Kalaam*, op. cit. p.

²¹² . V.R., Persian, (Undated).

²¹³ . V.R. dtd. 1099/ 1687-88.

²¹⁴ . *Arzdasht*, Persian, (Undated).

²¹⁵ . *Arzdasht*, dtd. Vaishakh Vadi 10, 1748/ 13 April, 1691.

robbed Rs.12,000/- He requested Amber Raja not to pressurize him for *peshkash* as he has already been looted by the Jats.²¹⁶

On 8 June 1691, the Jats reached *qasba* Pilgawa and number of *mahajans* were made captive by them. Three of them were killed by these rebels. Karori Mir Fazil was also captured by them and they have plundered the bazaar of that place. A fight took place and that the army of the Jats plundered a *baraat* near *mauza* Garhi in *pargana* Pahari.²¹⁷

Effect on Transport and Communication

Jats made loots and plunders all over the area between Delhi and Agra. They not only disturbed the villages around but the roads highways and other centers of state's prestige were also became the target of their menace.

An evidence of *Arzdasht* point out the menace of the Jats on the road between Khair and Mathura (*Khair wa Mathuraji bichi raah me khatro chhe*). The Military help was sought in order to punish the rebels and for smooth collection of revenue in *tappa* Khair etc.²¹⁸

They plundered caravan between.²¹⁹ *Shahnama* informs that Mukham Singh, Zulkaran and other sons of Churaman Jat indulged in robbing and plundering the highways and the villages around them.²²⁰ An *Arzdasht* mentions that they used to roam around on the roads of Agra. Daily communication seemed inform able like one expressed his inability to Bishan Singh that he was unable to attend him owing to the disturbances created by the rebels on the way.²²¹ They used to plunder the merchants and travelers (*qawafil wa mutaraddedin*) passing through their territory as well as on the roads and highways. The other type of communication were also effected. In such a situation it became extremely difficult for Bishan Singh to keep the roads open for

²¹⁶. *Arzdasht*, Persian, (Undated), Muhammad Baqar to Maharaja.

²¹⁷. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Magh Vadi 4, 1747/ 8 June, 1691.

²¹⁸. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Sawan Sudi 6, 1746/ 1692.

²¹⁹. *Khatoot*, dtd. Chaitra Sudi 10, 1752/ 15 March, 1695.

²²⁰. *Shahnama Munnawar Kalaam*, op. cit. p.

²²¹. *Arzdasht*, Rajasthani, (Undated), Gosain Shivanand to Maharaja Bishan Singh.

travelers and merchants. Jat disturbances in Mathura made the road closed down.²²² They created problems in *mauza* Nagar and Guhi Soul and the roads were to be closed down. Bishan Singh was requested by his *Vakil* to strengthen the *thanas* of such areas to control the activities of the Jats and to keep the road open for transport.²²³ *Balmulundnama* refers to the necessity of establishment of *thana* on the royal highway at Chhata to safeguard the road upto Kosi.²²⁴

Jats in Collaboration of Other Zamindars and Officials

The collaboration of other castes like Narukas and Meos made the Jats more resourceful and influential. They did not spare the imperial land and the jagirs of the prominent nobles. In these activities they found support of the Mughal officials as well. Thus, in Oct. 1694 it was reported by the *Vakil* that it has become the practice of the *Amin* and *Karori* to leave the village in the hands of the rebels, and assist them when inferred army was sent to punish them.²²⁵ It was desired that those who supported the rebels (*baghanim rafiq shudand*) should be expelled from the *jagir* and *mansab*.²²⁶ Later on, in 1702, the Jats and Narukas together plundered some villages and committed theft in *mauza* Jai Singh Pura in *pargana* Bahatri.²²⁷ In 1709, Churaman in collaboration with the *faujdar*s of Mathura and Hindaun attacked on the fort of Soghar.²²⁸ One *Arzdasht* informs that the Jats and Meos got united (*jatan me milya chhe*) and the writer requests Maharaja that he should immediately send an army to punish the rebels.²²⁹

So, these uprisings had multi-dimensional impact on the Mughal administration.

²²² V.R., Persian, (Undated), Kesho Rai to Maharaja, *Maasir-ul-Umara*, op. cit. f. 542.

²²³ V.R., Persian, (Undated).

²²⁴ *Balmukundnama*, op. cit., p. 102.

²²⁵ V.R. dtd. 14 Safar, 1105/ 15 Oct. 1694.

²²⁶ Shah Waliullah Dehalvi Ke *Siyasi Makhtubat*, Persian Text, op. cit. p. 4.

²²⁷ *Arzdasht*, dtd. Sawana Vadi 2, 1759/ 30 June, 1702.

²²⁸ *Arzdasht*, dtd. Kati Vadi 4, 1766/ 1709; Kati Vadi 6, 1766/ 1709.

²²⁹ *Arzdasht*, dtd. Asoj Sudi 5, 1766/ 1709.

Contribution of Hari Singh

Hari Singh was commander in chief of Amber Raja, rendered admirable services under him in curbing the Jat power. He belonged to the Khangarot clan of the Rajputs.²³⁰

Qanungo provides us with very detailed information regarding the various aspects of the life of Hari Singh basing himself mainly on *Diggi* Collection.²³¹ The *Vakils* Reports, *Arzdashts* also furnish information about the achievements of Hari Singh. The *Khatoots* also contain letters addressed to Hari Singh, mainly congratulating him on his capturing the various forts of the Jats.

We are informed that Hari Singh had rendered the good services during the siege of Awayr fort.²³² The *Khatoots* congratulate him on the conquest of the fort of Awayr, Ratanpur, Sonkh, Badgaon,²³³ Rasis etc.²³⁴ Bishan Singh led the expedition at Jawar with him and conquered the fort of Jawar in May 1695.²³⁵ Besides this there were large number of Jat forts conquered by Hari Singh such as Khair, Rath, Pinghor, Kasot, Bhatavali etc.²³⁶

He was assigned varied tasks such as to ensure supplies to the army of Bedar Bakht who laid the siege of the Jat fort in July 1688, to keep the imperial highway open near Agra and to watch the movements of the Jats besides conquering their fortresses.²³⁷

One *Arzdasht* of Hari Singh addressed to Raja Bishan Singh throws light on his dealing with the rebels. After the destruction of the fort the rebels of *mauza* Hathla fled away and took shelter in the jungles of Jharsoni which was one *kos* wide and seven *kos* long. The rebels were punished but some of them managed to escape. On *Asoj Vadi* 3, as

²³⁰. Shri Krishna Bhatt, *Ishwarvilas Mahakavya*, Rajasthan Puratatva Anveshan Mandir, Jaipur, 1658, Part, 2:7, p. 39.

²³¹. K. R. Qanungo, *History of the House of Diggi*, Edited And Annotated By Shyam Singh Ranawat, University Of Rajasthan, 1997, Jaipur

²³². *V.R.* dtd., 25 Rajab, 1103 / 2 April, 1691.

²³³. *Khatoot*, dtd. Jyeshtha Sudi 15, 1749/ 20 May, 1692; Magh Sudi 4, 30 Jan. 1693; Jyeshtha Sudi 3, 1751/ 17 May, 1694.

²³⁴. *Khatoot*, (Undated), Govardhan Das to Hari Singh.

²³⁵. *V.R.* dtd., 3 Shawwal 1106/ 7 May 1695.

²³⁶. *History of the Jats*, op. cit. p. 77-90.

²³⁷. *History of the Jats*, op. cit. p. 65.

soon as he came to know about this, he immediately proceeded in the darkness of the night and captured all of them.²³⁸

Hari Singh surveyed the proper place for encampment at Bhadira. They have made proper arrangements to encamp at Bhadira. The rebels of Rauniji, Kauluri and Bhadira and the villages contiguous to it (*pao kos kos ke aatire muttasil chhe*) were gathered at Rauniji and a military clash took place with Churaman and Desvals while he was looking for a place to encamp at Bhadira. In the battle from Rajputs side 53 men, 50 camel and horse were killed and 166 men and 82 horses were wounded. On the other side 20 Jats were killed and 25 were wounded.

Besides conquering the fort he was assigned various duties to perform. When Maharaja Bishan Singh launched campaign at Sinsini and Sonkh he was ordered to protect the highway which was 'not less than a small expedition' because the Jats had made communication of army and convoys through it because of their sudden attacks.²³⁹

Ishwarvilas shows that he had recruited his army mainly from his own clansmen.

" nana kautuk Kavya natak sangit bhangu bharai yarstavan Mathura puri madhivasann bhoganshvkhar swayam, khelot khat khaleati khang jable khangarputre akhilan chhiptva rajyadhuram dhurandharvare veere Hari Singh ke."

As would be clear from above instances, safety of Mathura was the responsibility of Hari Singh. There are references when out of urgency he had recruited soldiers for short term service from suba Agra also.²⁴⁰

He was rewarded by the Mughal Emperor for his meritorious services. The *watan* territory of Hari Singh was Malpura where he always wanted to get his jagir.²⁴¹ Vakil

²³⁸ . *Arzdasht.*, dtd. Asoj Vadi 3, 1747/ 1690.

²³⁹ . *History of the Jats*, op. cit. p. 65-67.

²⁴⁰ . *History of the Jats*, op. cit. p. 78.

²⁴¹ . *History of the Jats*, op. cit. p. 112.

Report of A.H. 1103/ 1692 A.D. informs us that Lamba and other villages near to it were under the zamindari of Hari Singh (*Lamba wagairah chand qarba*).²⁴²

Parwana, dtd., 30 *Shaban*, 1106, informs that Hari Singh Khangarot has died during the siege of the fort²⁴³ which was a great loss to Maharaja.

The Jat Army

As far as Jat army is concerned, during that time the *mansabdars* usually raised their army from their own clansman and same was the case with the Jats also. They were allowed to maintain army for the purpose of safety which also aid themselves in collection of revenue from the peasants. Wendel observes that their earlier occupation was agriculture and they did not have any other arm except sickle (*dansce siecle*) and club or wooden staff (*les autres*).²⁴⁴ But sometimes we find that they were as perfect in using sword as their sickle and scythe.²⁴⁵ We see that even during the time of Shahjahan they were not allowed to keep arms but later on when they got opportunity they used to keep guns and threat the people.²⁴⁶

The political circumstances, besides other reasons, enhanced the Jats martial behavior. The original land of the Jats, Punjab and Sindh witnessed great political chaos and offered them opportunity to raise their heads. However, their martial activities confined to surprise raid, plunder and robbery.²⁴⁷ The same condition was also applicable to late seventeenth and early eighteenth century also. During this time, when they revolted, they got an opportunity in the form of instability at the centre and organized themselves into the armed band of soldiers. Now they started creating havoc over a very large tract of land.

²⁴². V.R. dtd. 11 Ramzan, 1103/ 1692.

²⁴³. *Arzdasht*, dtd., Vaishakh Sudi 8, 1752/ 1695.

²⁴⁴. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit. Tr. p. 86.

²⁴⁵. S. Jabir Raza, *The Martial Jats- Their Conflict With Ghaznavids*, Vol II, Pub. In Economic Life And Polity Of North And North West India, Ed. By Vir Singh, New Delhi, p. 64, cf. K.R.Qanungo, *History of the Jats*, Calcutta, 1975.

²⁴⁶. Shah Waliullah Dehlavi *Ke Siyasi Makhtubat*, Pers. Text, op. cit., p. 9.

²⁴⁷. Ibid. p. 65, cf. G.C.Dwivedi, *The Jats- Their Role in the Mughal Empire*, New Delhi, 1989, p. 17.

R.P.Tripathi opines that the Jats wanted to establish the independent state of their own and without the possession of strong army they could not achieve their dream.²⁴⁸

Among the Jats Rajaram was the first who trained his men in martial art and started loot and plunder in the vicinity of Agra. He was the first to realize the fact that Gokula Jat inspite of having force of 20,000 was defeated against the Mughals because there was lack of organization in his army.²⁴⁹

Strength of Army: As far as the strength of army is concerned, the Jat army gained its real strength during the time of Churaman who had started his career modestly with 500 horsemen and 1000 footmen. He gradually strengthened his band of followers with musketeers and cavalry and the number of his followers reached upto 14,000.²⁵⁰ And an *Arzdasht* reveals the fact that he had collected 3,000 men within one month to reconquer the fort of Soghar in 1709 and the strength of his army swelled from 6,000 to 9,000 within one month. Which also shows the fact that he had great support from his *biradari* (clan).²⁵¹ The sources reveal that his authority was very strong in his region. The *zamindars* and peasants all had joined hands with him in his rebellion. He had collected 10,000 to 12,000 soldiers inside the fort.²⁵²

During the second expedition at Thun, Churaman had stationed 6,000 to 8,000 *banduqchis* and large number of cavalry against the Mughals.

“fortifier a la facon du pais et garnir de toutes les munitions de bouche et de guerre pour 6 a 8,000 fuciliers et quelques gens a cheval de son parti”

²⁴⁸. R.P.Tripathi, *Jat Diplomacy During the Early Eighteenth Century*, Vol I, Pub. In Economic Life And Polity Of North And North West India, Ed. By Vir Singh, New Delhi, p. 129.

²⁴⁹. *Futuh-i-Alamgiri*, p. 83.

²⁵⁰. *The Jats- Their Role in the Mughal Empire*, op. cit., p. 219, cf. *Imad-us-Sadat*, Persian MS, p. 83, *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., French MS. P. 13.

²⁵¹. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Magh Vadi 4, 1747/ 8 Jan. 1691; *Arzdasht*, dtd. Kartika Vadi 1, 1766/ 1709 A.D.; *Arzdasht*, dtd. Kartika Vadi 24, 1766/ 1709 A.D.

²⁵². *Shahnama Munawwar Kalaam*, p. 18-25; *Iqbalnama*, p. 21-28.

(he, fortified the fort and gathered munitions sufficient for his 6,000 to 8,000 *banduqchis* and cavaliers).²⁵³

A *Rajsthani Khatoot* informs that 5,000 *sawars* of the Jats raided the area of Samuchi and Pipalkhera.²⁵⁴

When Badan Singh became the leader, he expanded the rank of his followers and organized them. Besides big force of infantry (*grand nombrede gen a pied*). He had strong force of cavalry (*corps a cheval*) with him, and attacked on the big forces of the state and collected valuables, arms (*armes*), munition and artillery (*artillerie*).²⁵⁵

During the early eighteenth century, the documents frequently mentions about the mounted Jat soldiers (*sawaran-i-Jat*), infantrymen (*piyadah*) and the army of Jats (*fauji-i-Jatan*) which suggests that Jats maintained an army of their own.²⁵⁶ Sometimes they used to employ *barqandaz* in the battles.²⁵⁷

Jats seems to have become so powerful that they were being recruited in the army by the Mughal officials. Rai Shivdas, the *kotwal* of Agra (*rifa'at panah*) directed his *bakhshi* to enroll (*ism navisi*) those Jat cavaliers and foot soldiers who were newly recruited by him at Akbarabad and have accompanied him to Sadabad from there. Their salary was determined to be paid from the treasury.²⁵⁸

We can also estimate the strength of his army from the fact that Khema Jat who was one of the associate of Churaman Jat was the leader of 10,000 (*ahl-i-tuman*) and a chief (*Rai*) of the same tribe.²⁵⁹

²⁵³. *Memoirs of Wendel*, French MS. p. 14, Tr. p.96-97.

²⁵⁴. *Khatoot*, Rajasthani, (Undated), No. 450/ 50.

²⁵⁵. *Memoirs of Wendel*, French MS. p. 17, Tr. p.102.

²⁵⁶. Muhammad Afzal Khan, *Emergence of Jats in Agra Region in the First Half of the Eighteenth Century*, Vol I, Economic Life And Polity Of North And North West India, Ed. By Vir Singh, New Delhi p. 120, cf. Waqai, dtd. 28-29 Shawwal, 8th Regnal Year, 1140 A.H./ 7-8 June, 1728.

²⁵⁷. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Magh Vadi 4, 1747/ 8 June, 1691.

²⁵⁸. Muhammad Afzal Khan, *Emergence of Jats in Agra Region in the First Half of the Eighteenth Century*, Vol I, p. 121, cf. Waqai, dtd. 16-19 Zilhijja, 8th Regnal Year, 1139 A.H./ 4-7 July, 1727.

²⁵⁹. *Shahnama Munawwar Kalaam*, p. 101.

Resources: The Jats did not have much resource to maintain a big force nor had good artillery. They mostly used small and handmade arms. Sometimes they got it from loot and plunder. Later on when they became able to establish the royal house of Bharatpur and acquired considerable amount of resources, they started making arms and other artillery for themselves. But before it, we did not have any information about their process of making arms, from where they acquired raw materials etc. as they were not making arms on large scale.

From *Vakils* Report we came to know that *zamindar* of *mauza* Sakri complained to the Emperor that the Jats carried away the guns from Mathura²⁶⁰ like we have already seen that Badan Singh had also gathered considerable amount of arms from loot and plunder.²⁶¹ At another place it is also mentioned that he had stationed some small cannons on the forts, which were mostly acquired by loot and plunder. Some of them were purchased by him and some big cannons were built on his order.²⁶² The information shows that they had started making arms for themselves. Their spacious and impregnable forts facilitate them to store enormous arms and ammunitions.²⁶³ (Photo chandramani singh)

Arms: Regarding the arms of the Jats it is noted that as early as in 1669 when they were ravaging the territories around Rewara, Chandrakh and Sarkharu they fought with Mughal official Husain Ali Khan firstly with arrows and guns and then with swords and killed many a man of the imperial army.²⁶⁴ *Futuh* informs us that when the imperial army attacked on Tilpat, they fought with guns and matchlocks fire for three days.²⁶⁵ Wendel also informs that the allied the peasants with themselves and arranged equal number of swords for them.²⁶⁶

²⁶⁰ V.R, Persian, (Undated), Kesho Rai to Maharaja.

²⁶¹ *Memoirs of Wendel*, French MS. p. 17, Tr. p. 102.

²⁶² *Memoirs of Wendel*, French MS. p. 26, Tr. p. 114.

²⁶³ *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab*, f.944; *Siyar-ul-Mutakherin*, Vol IV, p. 27-28, 35.

²⁶⁴ *Aurangzebname*, p. 53-55.

²⁶⁵ *Futuh-i-Alamgiri*, Persian MS. f. 53a, Tr. Tasnim, p. 228.

²⁶⁶ *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., French MS. p. 9, Tr. p. 88.

In and around the *suba* of Agra, the Jats in the group of 200 to 400 equipped with arms, axes, torches (*mashaal*), used to attack on people's house.²⁶⁷ As foot soldiers they used to fight with swords and daggers. (they were banned to carry swords)²⁶⁸ *Fakhr-i-Mudabbir* mentions spear and javelin (*shil wa zupin*) and the battle axe (*labor*) as the arms of the Jats.²⁶⁹ In the year 1728 some mounted Jats fell on the travelers and chased them upto Noorganj market and wounded the agent of Gursahay, the ijaradar, by a small spear (*barchhi*) and went away.²⁷⁰ *Tawarikh-i-Hunud* also mentions that they were "unrivalled in the art of a soldier" and "possessed much proficiency in the art of spearmanship."²⁷¹ *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab* mentions that as early as after the defeat of the Jats in second expedition at Thun when they fled away they have left behind the cannons and set on fire in their own arsenal (*barudkhana*).²⁷²

Tactics: About the war tactics of the Jats it is said that there was no fixed rule, being mercenaries they generally followed the surprise raids.²⁷³ They always choose to make sudden attack "*dhar*" popularly known as guerilla tactics on the besieging army and avoid pitched battle.²⁷⁴ Sometimes they organized themselves into groups for making raids and creating havoc at many places at the same time.²⁷⁵ When Sinsini fort was besieged by the imperialist army, their surprise attacks make it very difficult to conquer the fort²⁷⁶ and they adopted the same strategy when the fort of Thun was besieged by Sawai Jai Singh. The information is as follows:

"*kuffar az garhi-ha bar aamdah dar panah-i-ashjaar gah begaah shabkhun bar afwaaj qaherah mi zadand*"

²⁶⁷ *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., Tr. p. 105.

²⁶⁸ *The Martial Jats- Their Conflict With Ghaznavids*, Vol II, op. cit., p. 67, cf. Tod, Inscription, Appendix I, p. 621, *Chachnama*, p. 38(f. 33-34.), 98, *Tarikh-i-Baihaqi*, p. 434.

²⁶⁹ *The Martial Jats- Their Conflict With Ghaznavids*, Vol II, op. cit., p. 67, cf. *Fakhr-i-Mudabbir*, *Adab-ul-Harb wa Shuja*, ed. Suhail Ahmad Khwansari, Tehran, 1327 A.H., p. 260-262.

²⁷⁰ op. cit., p. 120, cf. Waqai, dtd. 28-29 Shawwal, 8th Regnal Year, 1140 A.H./ 7-8 June, 1728

²⁷¹ *The Jats-Their Role in the Mughal Empire*, p. 102-105, cf. *Tawarikh-i-Hunud*, f.14b.

²⁷² *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab*, op. cit., f. 945.

²⁷³ *History of the Jats*, Edition, New Delhi, 2002, p. 30.

²⁷⁴ *Arzdasht*, dtd. Pausha Vadi 5, 1774/ 1717; *Arzdasht*, dtd. Mangsir Sudi 2, 1746/ 1689.

²⁷⁵ *Arzdasht*, dtd. Kartika Vadi 5, 1747/ 16 Oct. 1690.

²⁷⁶ *Futuh-i-Alamgiri*, op. cit., p. 228.

(the rebels came out from the forts and secretly moved forward under the shelter of forests and suddenly used to attack on army.)²⁷⁷

A Persian *Vakils* Report informs that after the defeat of Jats at Awayr fort, the horses and elephants were captured by the imperial army, which shows that the Jats have employed horses and elephants in the battle.²⁷⁸

Establishment of Thanas

The other military activity of the Jats was the establishment and replacement of *thanas*. Frequent establishment and replacement of the *thanas* between the Jats and Rajputs took place in order to make hold over particular area. We see that the Jats have so many thanas of their own in the core of the empire even after the much stronger army was appointed to curb their such sort of activities. There is a whole list containing such information:

Source	Year	Place	Remarks
<i>Vakils</i> Report	9 <i>Rajab</i> , 1099 / 30 April, 1688	Mathura	Ghalib Beg was ordered to establish <i>thanas</i> just before Raja Ram Singh reached to Mathura to punish the Jats.
“	30 <i>Rajab</i> , 1100 / 22 April, 1689; 21 <i>Shaban</i> , 1100 / 10 May, 1689; 9 <i>Shawwal</i> , 1100 / 17 July, 1689	“	
“	Undated, Persian, Addressed to Maharaja	Nagar	Maharaja was asked to strengthen the thanas as the Jats were looting and plundering.
<i>Arzdasht</i>	Undated, Baqar Khan to Maharaja	Khohri	Maharaja was asked to establish thanas otherwise the Jats would establish their own.
“	Mangsir Vadi 2, 1744 / 1687	“	The Jats removed the imperial thanas and established their own.
“	“	Bhusawar	“
“	“	Au	“
“	“	Sonkher	“
“	“	Sahar	“
“	Undated, Persian, Addressed to Maharaja	Au	The Jats attacked on the imperial thana of Au.
<i>Vakils</i> Report	6 <i>Shaban</i> , 1101 / 5 May, 1690	Khair	Emperor ordered Maharaja to establish thanas there. In Khair Amar singh was very powerful

²⁷⁷ . *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab*, Persian MS. f. 945.

²⁷⁸ . *V.R.*, Persian, (Undated), Jagjiwandas to Maharaj.

			rebel zamindar.
“	26 Shawwal, 1101 / 23 July, 1690	Rasoolpur	Churaman Jat established his thana at Khair.
“	6 Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1105 / 3 Jan, 1694	Mahawu	Emperor ordered to thanas at this place.
<i>Arzdasht</i>	13 Zilhijja, 1118 / 7 March, 1707	Mewat	Followers of Churaman established some thanas in Mewat.
“	Vaishakh Vadi 10, 1748 / 13 April, 1691	Kathumar	Jats removed the imperial thanas and established their own.
“	Kartika Vadi 1, 1766 / 1709	Bhusawar	Churaman encamped here to collect a big force ?s

Conclusion

The remarkable thing about the Jats is their drastic impact on the political and economic condition of Northern India. It rarely happened as in the case of Jats that inspite of having meager resources they sustained their revolt for quite a long time. Like the Raja of Amber they neither had the strong back-up nor did they had much resource. Inspite, the Jats dared to confront with the Mughal army under Amber Raja in which the Raja employed huge cannons like Machhban, Nahar Mukhi, Singhban etc. in 1698 against Jawar fort, in 1708 against Churaman at Kama, in 1722-23 in battle of Thun respectively.²⁷⁹ It only became possible because of the strong support from their clansman as well as from the other *zamindar* caste also. Additionally, they have organized themselves into groups and open warfare that also contributed in achieving their plan.²⁸⁰

We have seen that Raja has adopted strategy of attacking many of the places of Jat concentration at one time. He adopted this technique to keep the Jats of other places involved when he was launching an expedition at any place. He used to keep them blocked or used to raid their villages so they could not join one another and consequently could not divert his army from siege operation.

Inspite, they have plundered large number of areas so much so that the people of the villages became compelled to leave their homes, which consequently effected the

²⁷⁹ . R.S. Khangarot and P.S. Nathawat, *Jaigarh-The Invincible Fort Of Amber*, RBSA Publishers, Jaipur, 1990, p. 80-81.

²⁸⁰ . *Arzdasht*, dtd. Kartika Vadi 5, 1747 / 16 Oct. 1690; Pausha Vadi 5, 1774 / 1717; Mangsir Sudi 2, 1746/1689.

collection of revenue from these areas. We see that even after the assurance of the local officers for their safety, the villages were not totally safe as in the case of Rini. They became so much powerful that people did not believe on the safety provided by the state against these Jats like on the second time when Rini was attacked by the Jats and when the news of their attack reached to the village, the villagers had already fled away from there before they attacked.

The situation got so much worsened that simply a *thanedar* or any local officer could not bring the situation under control. These officers, himself, were attacked and wounded by the Jats as on the *thanas* of Au and Palwal.

The roads and highways became completely closed down including the royal highway between Delhi and Agra. The trade and commerce and means of communications received great setback.

So we can see that there were many aspects of the Jat uprising. They not only directly challenging the Mughal authority but also disturbed the whole area between Delhi and Agra in many ways and had greatly affected the smooth running of administration in this region.

CHAPTER – 4

Jat Strongholds

History of fortification has received considerable attention by the historians. Forts are insignia of the power of any ruler or chieftain, as well as the major source to sustain them from outer threat. Large numbers of forts were constructed by the Jats also in whole of the Jat-Belt. Few of such well-built forts exists now also i.e. the forts of Bharatpur, Deeg, Kumher, Weir etc. Many interesting studies have been conducted by the scholars on this aspect. Certain works related to the monuments of Bharatpur throw good information about its architectural attributes and the nature and interests of its builders. The scholars like M.C. Joshi and A.K. Verma have done commendable work related to Jat monuments. Presently an attempt is made to study the forts and fortification of the Jats as one of the contributory factor of their success or the sustenance of their resistance against the Mughal Empire for quite a long time. The intention is to study these invincible structures i.e. the mud walls, the entrance and their security, use of artillery, ditches, ramparts, bastions, role of geography, strategical location of the forts etc. Sydney Toy has also studied the role of fortification in military history of India which also helps us to understand the nature of fortification in India and its basic characteristics. We should therefore see the Jat fortification from this perspective also.

In order to study the role and contribution of Jat forts for their sustenance against the Mughal Empire, one has to gauge the mode of fortification, the size, shape and building material of the forts of Jats before the establishment of Bharatpur State. Unfortunately, neither physical remains of those forts or *garhis* are available now, nor they were recorded in detail in any contemporary source.

Kapad Dwara documents are of immense importance in this context as it provides maps and plans of some of the forts of that time. These maps were prepared by the order of the Mughal Emperor when the expeditions against these forts were sent in order to understand the position of the invading army, the geographical layout and strength of these forts. We find that a number of forts and *garhis* (mud forts) were constructed among them the forts of Sinsini and Thun were stronger than the small fortresses spread over the other large tract of land.

Being the *mansabdar* and *zamindar* of the Mughal Empire, the Jats were allowed to maintain *garhis* in their respective areas. But these *garhis* became the cause of Mughal concern only when they became seditious. Wendel informs us that

they did not build these forts at one instance but over a period of time of fortifying their villages with the pretence that they were fortifying these villages for the safety purpose, from the attack of enemy and to protect the cattle and other provisions. Because of this reason the Mughal Emperor did not realise the gravity of the situation. They firstly used to raise the high wall made of clay then later on attach bastions. He further says that the imperial authority committed a big mistake by allowing the *zamindars* to fortify their villages.¹ Another authority Shah Waliullah, whose period is from 1703-1762, observes similarly that the Jats were not allowed to build forts (*qila barai khud bina na kunad*) during the reign of Shahjahan. He also mentions that the Jats became the second biggest problem after Marathas and it is very important to demolish their forts² in order to crush them. This shows that the Jat *garhis* were came into prominence and were considered as threat even in the heyday of the Mughals.

If we go back to the antiquity of fortification in India we find that as early as Indus period the whole city of Harappa was fortified. Mahabharata also mentions about the six varieties of forts namely *Dhanva Durga* (desert fort), *Mahi Durga* (earth fort), *Giri Durga* (hill fort), *Manushya Durga* (human fort), *Mrd Durga* (artificial fort) and *Van Durga* (forest fort).³ The Jat forts falls under the last category that is *Vana Durga* or forest fort. A Gupta period source, *Shukranitisara* a treatise on polity, also gives information about the forts and fortification of the day. Apart from *Vana Durga*, *Dhanva Durga* and *Parvata Durga*, it also refers about *Parikha* fort which was surrounded on all sides by ditches (*Parikha*) and protected by walls of bricks, stones and mud.⁴ In this context S. M. Azizuddin observes that Surajmal appears to have been greatly influenced by descriptions of forts in *Ramayana* and *Arthashastra* of Kautilya.⁵

The forts of the Jats were enough spacious to accommodate necessary provisions and arms in such large quantity that they could sustain themselves for four

¹. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op.cit, p. 88

². *Shah Waliullah Dehlavi Ke Syasi Makhtubat*, Pers Text, op.cit. f. 9.

³. *Mahabharata*, Shanti Parva, 12.87.5 cf. G.N. Pant, *Studies in Indian Weapons and Warfare*, Army Educational Stores, New Delhi, p. 212.

⁴. Jivananda Vidya Sagar (Eds.), *Shukranitisara*, Ch. IV. Sect. VI, VV, 2-16, 23-28, f. 447, cf. G. N. Pant, G.N. Pant, *Studies in Indian Weapons and Warfare*, p. 230.

⁵. L. P. Mathur, *Forts and Strongholds of Rajasthan*, *Forts And Strongholds Of Rajasthan*, op. cit., p. 9.

to five months in war time.⁶ The same characteristics we find in the forts of the Aryans which were described as the fort built of stone, dried bricks and sometimes hardened earth with palisades. Their forts were also broad and wide.⁷ These forts were very well garrisoned. We find the existence of armoury inside *Chauburja* gate near Mohanji temple. R.P. Rana opines that each *thana* of the Empire was matched by the *garhis* of some *zamindars*.⁸

The Jats used to make secret pathways in the forests which were only known to them.⁹ Uneven terrain also put hindrance in front of the enemy to carry heavy artillery to the battlefield as Sawai Jai Singh faced in Thun expedition.¹⁰

From the above discussion it can be inferred that the basic features of the Jat fortification are mud rampart or the fortification wall which were sometimes lid with bricks and stones, double surrounding walls, ditch around the fort, strong bastions, expanse of forest area, uneven terrain, spacious forts, strategic location of the forts or chain of forts at one place (see fig. 4 and 7) which we shall see in the subsequent paragraphs.

It has been observed that selection of a site was always taken as serious concern by the builders for raising monuments. For example, the composition of rock beds upon which the foundations of the forts are laid. Geologically the surface of rock where these forts were raised are sedimentary rocks which possess a peculiar feature in its foundation i.e. they are horizontally bedded that helps in supporting the heavy weight and consequently protect against earthquake. The other important aspect is supply of water in the forts natural or man made. Geographical role of the weather in protecting the forts is also very important i.e. during monsoon, rivers flooded and water runs throughout the year due to which it was difficult to cross. Routes are also important strategic centre.¹¹ References from *Brahmanas* and *Sutras* also inform about the various methods of examining the proper site of a building.¹² The forest area

⁶. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit., p. 155.

⁷. Amit Verma, *Forts in India*, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting- Govt. Of India, Patiala House, New Delhi, 1985, p. 2.

⁸. *Rebels to Rulers*, op. cit. p. 183.

⁹. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op.cit. See map; *History of the House of Diggi*, op.cit., p. 80.

¹⁰. *Muntakhab-ul-Lubab*, op.cit. f. 777, *Shahnama Munawwar Kalam*, op.cit., p. 18-23.

¹¹. A.P.Singh, *Forts And Fortification in India*, Agam Kala Prakashan, New Delhi, 1987, 17-28.

¹². *Taitriya Samhita*, VI, 23 also see *Kathaka Samhita*, XXVI, 10 cf. G. N. Pant, *Studies in Indian Weapons and Warfare*, op. cit. p. 215.

also contributed to protect the fort in the Jat area. There was little possibility that the enemy attacked by the Jats could escape and if the Jats were persuaded by the enemy they always took shelter in the bushy forest of the region.¹³

Fort of Sinsini:

The fort of Sinsini seems to serve as the model for subsequent Jat forts, their dimension however increased. It is therefore necessary to discuss the fort of Sinsini. The importance of the fort of Sinsini can be gauged by the information in the *Arzdashts* from 1688-90. It was in close proximity to Au, the *watan* of the Jats and surrounded by other Jat forts. The fort of Sinsini was built in the surroundings of dense *jungle*. The map shows that the fort of Sinsini had round plan unlike other Jat forts and one after the other four successive enclosures or the fortified wall around the fort it also illustrates the direction on all sides of the fort. The map also supplies graphic details about the land allotted to various official at the time of siege through which we can get some idea about the size of the village (see fig. 5).

The first or the interior fortified wall contained three structures inside, probably the main citadel of the fort. This wall had three bastions and one fortified gateway having strong bastions on both sides. Thus, this enclosure had five bastions. Further, an L shaped wall was also constructed in front of the gateway in order to avoid the direct interior view of the fort. The wall of the fort is thick and massive having parapets or battlements running all over the wall. This walled enclosure was further surrounded by a ditch full of water (see fig. 5).

The second enclosure or fortified wall had three gateways flanked by strong bastions. There were nine bastions in this wall in total. This wall was further surrounded by the ditch like the first enclosure. The second enclosure contained well, for better sustenance of the soldiers at the time of siege.

The third enclosure was probably the city wall as it illustrates some habitation and houses inside it. This walled enclosure also contained a big pond and the wide stretch of dense *jungles*. This wall has only one gateway on the southern side. This gateway has a zigzag route leading to enter into the fort contains fortified wall at

¹³. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op.cit, p. 91.

intervals which make it more difficult for the enemy to enter and reach even upto the second enclosure. This wall, however, does not contain any bastion.

The last and fourth enclosure had seventeen bastions and battlements on its top. The last two outer enclosures do not have ditch. The absence of any gateway is striking it seems that they had not depicted any gate in the map which must be there. An *Arzdasht* mentions about the wide ditch around the fort of Sinsini.¹⁴

We can assume the strength of the fort from the fact that five cannons were deployed, three surrounding the fort and two on the gateway, when the Mughal army was sent to capture the fort. The name of the cannon is mentioned as *Damdama top* (see fig.5).

Fort of Thun:

No physical remains of the fort of Thun is presently available to us. The contemporary sources and maps in *Kapad Dwara* mentioned about its basic features and its vicinity. The map of Thun fort was prepared by the order of the Emperor Muhammad Shah when Sawai Jai Singh was on the second expedition at Thun.¹⁵

The fort of Thun has square plan. It has four bastions on each corner surrounded by the dense forest. Another fort near the fort of Thun is depicted in the map however name of the fort is not mentioned¹⁶ (see fig.6). The fort was surrounded by ramparts which was very high. *Shahnama* mentions it as “sky high ramparts”.¹⁷ Wendel says that the thickness of the wall of Thun fort is very surprising.¹⁸ This rampart was encircled by ditch which was very deep. The forest around the fort was so dense that it was difficult even “for birds to penetrate”¹⁹ or the repelling thorny bushes (*muradata*) filled whole of the forest area.²⁰

Fort of Bharatpur:

¹⁴. *Arzdasht*, dtd. Kartika Vadi4, 1744 / 1687.

¹⁵. *Kapad Dwara*, op. cit. Vol I, p. 11.

¹⁶. *Kapad Dwara*, op. cit. Vol I, Map and Note No. 87, Vol II, Map and Note Nos. 67 and 91.

¹⁷. *Shahnama*, op.cit. p. 18-23.

¹⁸. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op.cit. p. 97.

¹⁹. *Shahnama*, op.cit. p. 18-23.

²⁰. *Iqbalnama*, op.cit. p. 23.

Bharatpur city was located at 27° and 77°. Bharatpur was called as eastern gateway to Rajasthan,²¹ founded in 1705 by Rustam Jat of *Sogharia* clan. Initially it was only a small mud fort. In 1733 Surajmal captured it from Khem Karan Jat of the same clan after a fierce battle and laid the foundation of the fort of Bharatpur.²² Surajmal had started such an ambitious project that he could not complete it in his lifetime but he built the fort of Bharatpur in such a manner that it became the centre of his territory and because of this reason, impregnable also.²³ However, the principal fortification of Bharatpur was completed in eight years from 1743-1750²⁴, some additions were made later on.

The availability of black and white marble in the nearby hills was greatly utilized in the construction of the fort. With the decline of the Mughal Empire, a large number of craftsmen and masons became unemployed. They were then engaged in the construction of the fort.²⁵

The whole area was covered with dense forest and especially on the southern side. The *jungle* on the southern side was seven miles long and 1.5 miles wide.²⁶ All around Bharatpur upto eight *kos* the whole area was filled with thorny bushes. The jungle was maintained by not allowing any one to cut a single plant as it was considered as a punishable offence at that time.²⁷

The city of Bharatpur was situated on low lying ground which was three miles long and more than one mile wide. Because of this reason at the time of war the water was poured from the outer streams into the city so that enemy could not dare to enter inside the fort.²⁸ The fort was built on an elevated plinth or mound popularly termed *Lohagarh* (Iron fort) on account of its impregnability.

²¹. Prabhakar V. Begde, *Forts and Palaces of Rajasthan*, Sagar Publications, First Ed. New Delhi, 1982, p. 127.

²². *Forts of India*, op.cit. p. 103; DharmChandra Vidyalkar, *Surajmal Shauryagatha*, Veer Sahitya Prakashan, Haryana, 1993, p. 39-42.

²³. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op.cit. p. 139-140.

²⁴. *Jaton Ka Navin Itihas*, op. cit., Part I, 327.

²⁵. A. K. Verma, *Monuments of Bharatpur State*, Originals Publications, New Delhi, 2009, p. 42; C.S. Verma, *Bharatpur- A Saga of Invincible Courage*, Konark Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2004, p. 6.

²⁶. *Vir Vinod*, op. cit. p. 1638.

²⁷. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit. p. 199.

²⁸. *Vir Vinod*, op. cit. p. 1640.

There were two main gates allowing entrance inside the fort one is Chauburja (having four bastions) gate and the other is Ashtadhatu gate (alloy of eight metals). The Chauburja gate was on southern side. The frame of the gate was rectangular in shape projecting from facade having arched opening. The gate was flanked by two strong bastions. Battlement running over it which had three loopholes on each projection instead of one as found all over the fort. The reason for having more loopholes in the parapet over the door is probably to enable to discharge larger amount of arrows and bullets at one time if the enemy attempted to attack. The door is made of wood covered with iron sheet. The lower portion of the door had iron spikes slightly blunt on the tip while the upper portion had perfectly pointed iron spikes. Sydney Toy in an appraisal of Indian fortification observes that "the iron spikes attached to a door....were arranged in horizontal tiers across its outer face. The purpose was to prevent the door being pushed open by mighty force, which elephant could otherwise have brought to bear upon them."²⁹ His argument seems to be applicable in relation with the doors of the Jat forts also. In Chauburja, the spikes were made pointed equal to the height of elephants head though the spikes on lower side are slightly blunt (see fig. 8 & 9).

The other gate of the fort on northern side is Ashtadhatu gate plundered by Jawahar Singh from the Mughal fort as a sign of victory in 1765. This gate also had an arched opening in a rectangular frame. But the door is different from the other doors of the fort as it was not constructed by the Jats. The gate is known as Ashtadhatu as it is made up of an alloy of eight metals. The gate was beautifully decorated with embossed metallic design, but the absence of iron spikes which was common to Jat strongholds. The door was rectangular in shape but to provide symmetry with arched opening an arched shape iron mould was laid on its surface. The gate had two opening having passage in between covered with lintel. From inside the gate is simply a rectangular structure having an arched opening, while the outer facade had the door. The gate was approached through a masonry bridge (see fig. 10 & 11).

²⁹. Sydney Toy, *The Strongholds of India*, William Heinemann Ltd., 1957, p. 5-7.

A very deep and wide ditch was running all around the fort which is 150 feet wide and 59 feet deep.³⁰ Wendel says that the ditch is so deep that when it is full of water one feels frightened by looking into it.³¹ On the one side, the ditch was surrounded by the fort rampart and on the other it is enclosed by the boundary wall made up of stone and brick in order to avoid the overflow of water into the city and this boundary wall made of stone and lime mortar also avoid falling down of clay into the ditch (see fig. 12). This boundary wall was also very high from its foundation but not in comparison to fort ramparts. About the ditch Lord Lake when he laid the siege of Bharatpur in 1805, writes that “.....I am sorry to add that the ditch was found so broad and deep that every attempt to pass it proved unsuccessful and the party was obliged to return to the trenches without affecting their object”. : General Lake to Marquess Wellesley on 10th January 1805.³²

There are altogether eight bastions in the fort namely *Jawahar burj*, *Khan Dauran Khan burj*, *Sinsina* or *Jeth Malwali burj*, *Bagar burj*, *Nawal Singh burj*, *Bhainsawali burj*, *Gokul Ramu Risaldar burj* and *Kalka burj*.³³ These bastions were attached on either sides of the gate as well as to the fort ramparts which lends massiveness to the structure. The bastions were made up of mud solid from inside coated with stones and bricks on its surface. The bastions were very thick at its foundation and narrower on its top. *Jawahar Burj* was constructed by Maharaja Surajmal and monuments over it were raised by Maharaja Jawahar Singh in A.D. 1764-68 in commemoration of his victory at Delhi.³⁴ These bastions were also provided with battlement running all over the fortification wall including the gateways and ramparts (see fig. 13).

The parapets are different in design from Mughal and Rajput architecture. In Jat forts parapets have no space between the arched battlements in order to put cannons and guns at the time of siege. Instead, there is a boundary wall running on the top of the rampart having battlements projecting from these boundary walls in arched

³⁰. *Forts and Palaces of India*, op. cit. p. 128.

³¹. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit. p. 140.

³². J. N. Creighton, *The Narrative of Siege and Capture of Bharatpur*, London, 1830, cf. A. K. Verma, *Monuments of Bharatpur State*, op.cit. p. 47.

³³. *Forts of India*, op. cit. p.

³⁴. Jagpati Joshi and Krishna Deva, *Inventory of monuments and Sites of National Importance*, Vol I, Part II, Jaipur Circle, The Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, 2006, p. 51.

shape. These battlements have rectangular loopholes at its centre and a rectangular hole between the two arched projections in the recessed space. But these holes are not as big as we can say that it was to deploy cannons or guns as in Mughal and Rajput forts. The rampart just below the parapet was also provided with small holes as seen on the side of Chauburja. See illustration:

Figure showing difference between Mughl and Jat parapets

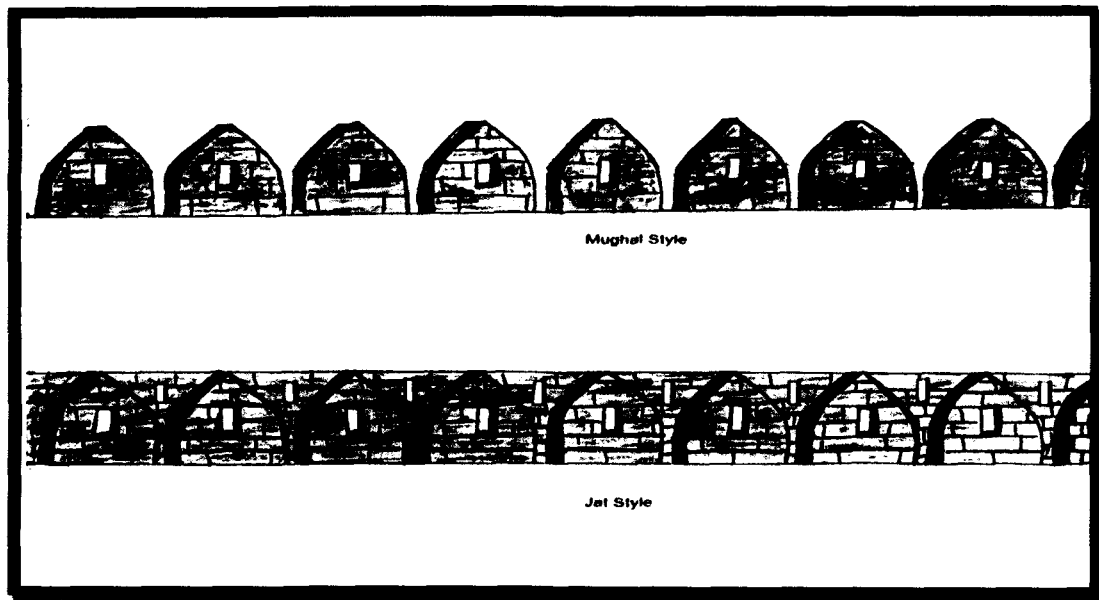


Figure 1: Line Drawing Prepared By, Saba

The barracks of the soldiers are built by the side of the boundary wall on all sides of the fort so that soldiers could immediately repulse the enemy attacks and protect the fort without giving any chance to the enemy to enter.³⁵

The walls of the fort were made of stones of uneven size and lime mortar while the outer surface of the gate was plastered which is now peeled off at many places. Even the wall around the ditch is broken at many places. *Lakhauri* bricks were also occasionally used on the top.³⁶ The walls are cyclopean, thick at the base and thinner at the apex.

The second enclosure or the city wall of Bharatpur, is made of mud. It has the circumference of 11 km. and thirty four strong bastions. But the wall is now demolished. This wall had ten gates namely *Anah* gate, *Govardhan* gate, *Dilli* gate,

³⁵. *Monuments of Bharatpur State*, op.cit. p. 45.

³⁶. *Inventory of monuments and Sites of National Importance*, op. cit., p. 48

Ketan gate, Chandpol, Kumher gate, Neemda gate, Atalbund gate, Binarayan gate, Mathura gate etc. The *Anah* gate was situated on south-western direction on the way to Jaipur. The gate is rectangular in shape. It has rectangular opening. The wooden gate is tied with iron stripes and bolts, having battlements on the top with no loopholes. The gate is made of stone covered with plaster and yellow colour over it (see fig. 14).

Govardhan gate is situated on the northern side of Bharatpur made of stone rubble covered with red sandstone on its surface. The rectangular frame of the gate had an arched opening having battlements over it with rectangular loopholes. The wooden door was tied with iron rods. Here we find the tiers of bolts and iron spikes one after the other (see fig. 15).

Dilli gate faces north. The rectangular frame of the gate has an arched opening. The gate was made of stone rubble and lime mortar covered with plaster over it. The door is not provided in this gate but it had battlements over it not arched in shape as usual but slightly round on the tip. Maharaja Jawahar Singh had raised the Govardhan and Delhi gate in celebration of his victory over the Mughals³⁷ (see fig. 16).

Ketan gate has arched opening, made of stone bricks and mortar and covered with red sandstone. The battlements are substituted by a boundary wall (see fig. 17).

Chand Pol is simpler than other gates. The rectangular frame of the gate has rectangular opening with no battlements over it (see fig. 18).

Kumher gate is situated on western direction on the way to Deeg. This gate is like *Anah* gate. The only difference is its arched opening which is rectangular in *Anah* gate (see fig. 19).

Neemda Gate is situated on southern direction of Bharatpur. This gate is an exact replica of *Chand Pol* gate. The wooden door of the gate was studded with iron stripes and bolts (see fig. 20).

³⁷. *Bharatpur- A Saga of Invincible Courage*, op.cit. p. 7.

Atalbund gate is also situated on the southern direction. This gate is rectangular in shape has an arched opening. The battlements running over it is devoid of loopholes (see fig. 21).

Binarayan gate is on south-eastern direction. The rectangular frame of the gate has rectangular opening having battlements over it (see fig. 22).

Mathura gate is situated on eastern direction. The gate has an arched opening with wooden door. The *Atalbund* and *Mathura* gate was flanked by double storey structure having arched opening on both storeys (see fig. 23).

Kapad Dwara also mentions various gates and bastions of the fort of Bharatpur besides other structures. The details provided belong to the time when British army had laid the siege of Bharatput fort in 1805. Mention is made about eight gates namely *Kumher Gate*, *Anah Gate*, *Mathura Gate*, *Baswa Gate*, *Suraj Gate*, *Phulwari Gate*, *Veer Narayan Gate* and *Atal Gate*. There are total six bastions mentioned in *Kapad Dwara*. The names are as follows: *Gulab Singh burj*, *Lala Baldev Singh burj*, *Chormar burj*, *Dhawal burj*, *Gopalgarh burj* and *Jawahar Burj*. The noticeable thing is that we find different names of bastions and gates in comparison to other works that means the names were changed later on. The total bastions and gates were also not mentioned and the reason perhaps was that some of them were constructed after 1805.

At the end we notice that though the gates are very big and strong but no uniform technique was adopted in making these gates. Most of the gates had wooden doors but in some gates the doors are not provided. Still the remains of sockets at the corners of the gates from inside in which the trunnions of the doors used to fix which shows that there were strong doors at one time. These strong gates attached to the outer wall of the city regulate entry and exit from the city to all directions as well as protect the city from outer danger.

Fort of Deeg

Kapad Dwara document mentions about the fort of Deeg under the possession of Jats which was surely not the fort subsequently discussed but it is evident that the Jats had a fort at Deeg under the possession of Churaman and Rupa Jat.³⁸

The fort of Deeg was built by Surajmal when he was a prince. The fort is roughly square in plan measuring 274 m. square.³⁹

The main entrance gate of the fort of Deeg was also rectangular in shape having arched opening. It was built like a small room has arched opening on its four sides two of them are ornamental and the two provides entrance leading to the other gate of the fort. The passage between the two is covered with lintel. The door was flanked by a boundary wall which had its other end attached to the ramparts of the fort. This boundary wall is half to the height of the fort, not built for defensive purpose. The gate was built of stone and lime mortar and covered with fine plaster. The parapet of the wall is beautiful, slightly arched in shape. The corners of the gate had four rectangular cupolas on each corner (see fig. 24).

This gateway leads to another entrance which is the main gate of the fort. This second entrance was not in front of the first gate but an L shaped passage was there to reach upto the second entrance. A.H. Bingley informs that in Jat buildings “the inner door of the *dahliz* is never exactly opposite the street door but on one side so as to make screen for the *chauk*”.⁴⁰ The high ramparts wall is seen in front of the first entrance which is very high that no one could see inside the fort. We have seen that this technique was used by the Jats as early as in the fort of Sinsini. We can reach to the main entrance through a masonry bridge over the ditch. The door was made of wood covered with iron by putting small iron plates over the other fitted with the help of bolt. The whole door was covered with the rows of bolt and iron spikes one after the other. We find that iron rings were attached on the facade of the door perhaps to drag the door through the medium of rope or anything in order to open or close it. This door has an arch shaped lintel over the door joined at the centre prepared by putting one stone strip over the other (see fig. 25).

³⁸ . *Kapad Dwara*, op. cit. Vol I, p. 6.

³⁹ . M.C. Joshi, *Deeg*, New Delhi, 1982, p. 31.

⁴⁰ . *History, Caste And Culture Of Jats And Gujars*, op. cit. p. 98.

The interior wall of the fort is also made of black stone and lime mortar but the main citadel has narrower stone bricks which has fine plaster over it.

The boundary wall of the fort of Deeg is very strong, high and thick on all sides of the fort having massive bastions at intervals. The wall was so broad that soldiers may patrol over it. The ditch around the fort is very wide and deep still full of water (see fig. 26).

The main castle or palace, built of stone and mortar, generally have trabeated roof. Bow shaped roof was also used at some structures at the centre which is common in the Jat monuments. These bow shaped roof was surmounted by flower petals and pinnacle over it. The main fort had many windows on all sides square in shape and few of them arched in shape. Some windows are covered with perforated screen. The fort is now converted into *Panchayat Samiti*. The parapet of the fort is in the form of boundary wall having small square holes at intervals on the whole surface of the wall. The castle is entered by an arched opening. The fort wall is also decorated with niches at many places. This cusped arch, resemble the Mughal style of architecture. The bastions were attached to the main citadel but these bastions are slimmer than those attached to the rampart of the fort (see fig. 27 and 28).

The fort was also provided with number of wells within the boundary wall of the fort to sustain themselves at the time of siege in order to overcome the problem of the scarcity of water at war time. Around the fort there was small range of mud hillocks covered with bushes within the rampart wall which also protect the fort from the brunt of artillery from outside, if it happened so (see fig. 29).

There are twelve massive bastions in the fort and the strongest among which is *Lakha Burj*. About *Shah Burj*, situated on the side of main entrance of the city wall about one mile from the main fort, K. R. Qanungo observes that the *Shah Burj* is almost a fortress by itself with an area fifty yards square from inside for the use of garrison.⁴¹

The city wall is made of mud and bastions attached to it. The wall is further surrounded by a deep ditch. Madec, the French General, compared it with “a long

⁴¹. *History of the Jats*, op. cit. p. 166.

range of hillocks utilized for the purpose of enclosing the city.”⁴² The wall is also provided with ten gateways namely Au, Bhura, Panhori, Shahpur, Bandha, Kama, Delhi, Jasondi, Govardhan and Ramchela Darwaza. The wall between the Panhori and Shahpur gates is in masonry but the rest is of mud.⁴³

Besides the main fort, there are other small fortresses spread all over within the city wall of Deeg the strongest among them is Gopalgarh, a small mud fort near Shahburj.⁴⁴

Fort of Kumher

The fort of Kumher was situated between Bharatpur and Deeg on sandy soil so that in case enemy attacked on Kumher there was possibility for harassing the enemy on both sides i.e. Bharatpur and Deeg because of its strategic location. The fort of Kumher was also very strong after Bharatpur and Deeg.

The main entrance of the Kumher fort is very strong and beautiful, basically rectangular frame having arch opening in two layers, the outer is cusped and the inner one is simple arch. The door was of two storeys. The door is made of wood tied with iron stripes fitted with the help of bolt in nine rows. Here we find the absence of iron spikes which we have noticed in the forts of Bharatpur and Deeg. The door was flanked by double storey ornamental windows having cusped arch design. The upper storey rests on marble pillars open from all sides have five arched opening from front and back side surrounded by small boundary on all sides in the form of balcony supported by brackets (see fig. 31). The door was covered by trabeated roof. Like the fort of Bharatpur and Deeg it has two openings at the door and a passage in between the two. The inner opening leads to the first courtyard of the fort. The passage between the two gates is flanked by two small sized room to serve as guard houses or to station soldiers for the protection of the fort.

The next door of the fort is opening on the right side of the fort wall to avoid direct view inside the fort. The inner door is made of stone and mortar covered with red sandstone on its surface. The inner door had rectangular opening in the frame of

⁴². *Deeg*, op. cit. p. 32.

⁴³. *Forts and Palaces of Rajasthan*, op.cit. p. 128.

⁴⁴. *History of the Jats*, op. cit. p. 166.

cusped arch. The door is profusely decorated with niches some of them are actual and some ornamental. On the right side of the door there is a stair leading to the second storey. In the fort of Kumher we find that entry into the fort is not very easy. After the two doors there is another passage of L shape. After crossing this passage we can enter into the central courtyard of the fort (see fig. 30).

On the left side of the door in the outer courtyard there is a pillared verandah made of red sandstone. It seems that it was for the purpose of organising meetings. On the right side of the door there is pillared verandah built on the three side of a raised platform having seven stairs between courtyard and platform. Under this platform there is an underground chamber opened by two small doors on both side of the platform.

There are several stairs leading from one storey to another but they are now in totally ruined condition. There is one long stair at the back of the fort leading to the second storey. This is supposed to be used by the horse riders.⁴⁵

The palace structures of the fort has five storeys. The palaces inside the fort such as *Rani Kishori Mahal*, *Sheesh Mahal*, *Harem* of Badan Singh etc are now in dilapidated condition. But the remains show that it was very beautiful at one time. The structures were made of stone and mortars covered with plaster and sometimes with marble. Most of the structures have bow shaped roof and floral designs and pinnacle over it (see fig. 33).

The wall of the fort is decorated with nitch at many places. Floral motifs and the figure of the birds like pigeon and sparrow are also found.

The outer wall of the fort is perpendicular and steep, at some places covered with marble and sometime with plaster. There was wide boundary in front of the fort surrounded by one story structure, served as the stable at that time now converted into higher secondary school.

Though the fort of Kumher was very strong but unlike the forts of Deeg and Bharatpur here we find the absence of bastion attached to the fort. In addition to it,

⁴⁵. *Monuments of Bharatpur*, op. cit. Fig. No. 5.

there was absence of ditch around the fort also. A mud wall (*parkota*) which was very thick and massive served as the boundary wall of city of Kumher. Being the mud wall it can stand against the cannon shots of the enemy. Bastions made of stone were also attached to the wall have bastions on the top provide strength to this mud wall. This mud wall was two or three *kos* away from the fort of Kumher, serves as only one line of defence around the fort. Further, the strategic location of the fort save it from external danger as it was situated between Bharatpur and Deeg.

In Kumher there was no well of fresh water in the environs of the fort. At war time the fort was garrisoned with 50,000 to 60,000 thousand *banduqchis*, except cavalry, it was very difficult to maintain such a huge army in the condition of paucity of water. Wendel says that at the time when he was present there that Jawahar Singh's reign number of well were dug out. The source of water for these wells was rain water.⁴⁶ There was a pond in front of the fort which still exists and a small structure there known as *Jal Mahal*.

Fort of Ramgarh

Aligarh fort is located at 27+ north and 78+ east in Doab region. The fort was built by Shiqdar Mihammad Khan in 16th C and repaired by Sabit Khan. When it came under the possession of Jat rulers in 18th C the fort was renamed as Ramgarh and later on Mirza Najaf Khan renamed it Aligarh.⁴⁷

The fort was surrounded by the mud ramparts and moat. The approach into the fort is through a masonry bridge which was a draw bridge earlier on the southern side. The other entrance is on northern side which is not functional now.⁴⁸ Wendel says that Surajmal had maintained Ramgarh for the purpose of defence of his territory from this direction and it was almost impossible to conquer the fort in rainy season.⁴⁹

⁴⁶. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op.cit. p. 216-17.

⁴⁷. Mohammad Abid, *Aligarh Fort : A Study of French Built Fort of 1790s*, Archaeological Section, Bulletin of Archaeology, July 2010, p. 1.

⁴⁸. *Monuments of Bharatpur State*, op.cit. p. 61.

⁴⁹. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit. p. 150.

Fort of Weir

The foundation of the fort of Weir was laid out during the time of Badan Singh. The fort was strong enough to beat the enemy.⁵⁰ The fort was constructed by Badan Singh's son Pratap Singh in 1726 in the middle of Bhusawar, Bayana and Uchhain. The entrance of the fort has arched opening with no bastions attached to it but the gate of the fort is very strong having iron spikes on it. But the walls of the fort had battlements and cannons over it. There was an arsenal inside the fort. The fort is surrounded by a mud wall and shallow but wide ditch. Though the gates have no bastions but the wall of the fort were attached by number of bastions. Like other Jat forts this fort also has three line of defence.⁵¹

Garhis

Besides these forts, there were so many fortresses situated at one place at the distance of one or two *kos* from each other. The one fort being satellite of the other has its own satellite forts also situated in the dense forest especially on eastern side of Jamuna. The map of *Kapad Dwara* prepared of the whole of Jat land on the bank of Jamuna depict as much as sixteen forts and fortresses at one place big and small in size. The *Kapad Dwara* document informs us that at the same place that this map was still incomplete, and that when it will be complete then the location of other forts will become apparent. The map is quite informative as it also mentions the distance of one fort from the other.

Fort of Soghar

The fort of Soghar was under Bukna Jat. *Kapad Dwara* informs us that the fort of Soghar is situated at the distance of half *kos* from Awayr which was under the possession of Nanda and Hakman Singh. The fort of Soghar was square in plan. It had double fortification wall. The fort was situated in the dense jungles. The map does not clearly depict the entrance or the gates of these forts. The rampart of the fort was attached by number of bastions. Four bastions were attached on the four corners of the

⁵⁰. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit. p. 103.

⁵¹. Chandramani Singh, *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan*, Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur in Association with Publication Scheme, Jaipur, p. 111; *Monuments of Bharatpur State*, op.cit. p. 56.

interior wall and twelve on the outer wall. The fort of Soghar was further surrounded by the number of small forts like Sebhora, Ajan, Mahgawa, Mahari, Stara etc. depicted in the map. So it is very difficult to conquer the fort easily because of its environs (see fig. 7).

Fort of Awayr

The fort of Awayr gained importance when Raja of Amber was summoned to capture the fort.⁵² Though the fort was not as big as Sinsini but importance lay in its having covered with forest and being in close proximity to Soghar. The fort of Awayr was flanked by river on one side while name of the river is not mentioned in the map. The fort of Awayr was rectangular in plan having three fortification walls one after the other. The ramparts of this fort were attached by so many bastions. There were twenty six bastions depicted in the fort, eight attached to the interior wall, eight attached to middle fortification wall and ten on the outer wall. There must be the existence of ditch around the ramparts as it was common in Jat forts of that time but in the map the ditch is not clearly depicted. Like the fort of Soghar, Awayr fort also has some satellite forts around it (see fig. 7).

Fort of Kasot

The fort has rectangular plan surrounded by dense jungle from all sides. This fort also had double fortification wall attached by bastions from all sides. The interior wall has four bastions and the outer wall had ten bastions (see fig. 7).

Fort of Pinghor

The fort of Pinghor was square in plan with two fortification walls. It is situated on the eastern side of the river. The fort of Pinghor had four bastions attached to the interior wall and eight to the outer wall.

Besides these forts, the whole area was occupied by the number of *garhis* close to each other. These *garhis* were mostly depicted in map as square in plan having four bastions. It is noteworthy that even the smaller *garhis* have bastions on each corner. (see fig. 7)

⁵². *Vakils Report*, dtd., 29 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1102 / 20 Jan. 1691.

Apart from these forts mentioned in Kapad Dwara there are large number of such forts in whole of the Jat area like Sonkh, Khair, Jawar, Bhojpur, Rasis, Bhatawali, Bargaon, Rohere, Barah, Bawali, Jagsana, Kihari, Mahua, Ratanpur, Rait, Nuh, etc. and about the architectural features of those forts mention is not made in contemporary records. But on the basis of the information discussed above we can discuss the features of those forts.

Many historians have conducted comparative study of Jat monuments with the other schools of architecture. But they have mostly compared the palace architecture the decorative designs not the method of fortification. Charles Fabri is of the opinion that the impact of Islamic Architecture was drastic. Some architectural feature like arches, curvilinear roof, pavilion and domes were widely employed in whole of Northern India.⁵³ Regarding Jat architecture S. M. Azizuddin says that the Jat Rajas were greatly influenced by the architecture of Vrindavan and Fatehpur Sikri. He says that Badan Singh was influenced by the Rajput architecture while Surajmal was more inclined towards the Mughals. The cusped arched and wagon shaped roof are extensively used.⁵⁴ The Chaharbagh pattern in the palaces is also adopted from the Mughals.⁵⁵ Tillotson opines that “these buildings are varied in type, but all of them stylistically belong to the Rajput tradition and in all probability they were built by the craftsmen who were responsible for the Rajput palaces.”⁵⁶ However, M.C. Joshi compares the Deeg complex and its water system with Tajmahal and ornamentation of Shahjahan’s reign.⁵⁷

If we compare the Jat forts existing now with that of the built earlier we find that these forts are much bigger and stronger than those built earlier as their resources increased drastically during the reign of Surajmal and Jawahar Singh. But architecturally, the technique employed in building these forts is not very different. Though mud wall of the earlier period was replaced by brick, stones and fine plaster but still we find that the city wall was made of mud. During later period they built

⁵³. Charles Fabri, *An Introduction to Indian Architecture*, Asia Publishing House, 1963, Bombay, p. 47.

⁵⁴. S. M. Azizuddin, History and Life of Jat Rajas as Reflected in the Historical Monuments of Bharatpur State, Vol 1, *In Economic Life And Polity Of North And North West India*, Eds. Vir Singh, New Delhi, 2006, p. 235

⁵⁵. *Forts and Strongholds of India*, op. cit. p. 99-101.

⁵⁶. G. H. R. Tillotson, *Rajput Palaces, The Development of an Architectural Style (1450 to early Nineteenth Century)*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1987, p. 187.

⁵⁷. *Deeg*, op. cit. p. 9-10.

their forts with much bigger in dimension but manner of building these forts remained same. However, if we compare the Jat forts with the forts of Rajputana or with the Mughal Empire, we should also keep in mind that the Jat did not have as much resources as the Mughals and Rajputs. They were merely the *zamindars* of the Mughal Empire and came into prominence not much before. Instead they have spent huge amount on the construction of forts. Wendel says that they have not spent lacks but crores which seems some exaggeration. In this situation a comparison of Jat forts with them is very difficult.

In addition to it, these forts were also built a very different location of dense jungles and uneven terrain so their defensive measures were also different with Rajput forts built on the high hills.

Though we find the existence of the essentials of fortification like ramparts, battlement, strong gates, massive bastions in Jat forts but these characteristics were so common in India that we cannot say that these are borrowed from elsewhere.

Jat Cannons

Cannons also contribute a lot in the defensive measures of the forts. The bastions of the forts were mainly mounted with cannons which made these edifices more massive and made it more complicated for the besieging army to conquer the fort. We find considerable number of cannons surmounted on the bastions of Jat forts.

R. Balasubramaniam informs that cannons were located on the small towers constructed behind the fort apart from the bastions of the forts.⁵⁸ However, in the Jat area we do not have any example of such independent towers having cannons on the top. On the forts of Bharatpur and Deeg we see that the cannons were located on the bastions of the forts attached to the fortification wall at intervals surrounded by ditch while in the fort of Kumher the cannons were placed on the bastions attached to the mud rampart (see fig. 32) at the distance of two or three *kos* from the fort which probably enclosed the entire area of Kumher. In the fort of Bharatpur there was staircase attached to the fortification wall through which these cannons were

⁵⁸. R. Balasubramaniam, *The Saga of Indian Cannons*, Aryan Books International, New Delhi, 2008, p. 261.

accessible but now they are in ruined condition. While in Deeg the cannons were accessible through the sloping narrow passage inside the bastion.

These bastions have platforms on its top on which the cannons were placed. A circular shape was frequently found. In the centre of the stone platform, was a circular socket in which an iron pivot was fixed securely. The pivot was used to fix the swivel that was connected to the trunnion of the cannon.⁵⁹ This technique seems to be applied for placing the cannon on the fort of Kumher because a socket hole at the centre of the bastion was found where the cannon was placed.(see fig. 34) But there was no uniform technique adopted for the placement of cannons in case of the Jat forts. Different techniques were adopted at different places. In Bharatpur the cannon was placed on two stone shafts on both sides. The upper portion of the stone was cut at the centre in semi circular shape on which the trunnion of the cannon was placed. But this technique had one drawback that it made the cannon immovable unlike the former technique.(see fig 35) In the fort of Deeg we cannot get the clear idea as to how the cannon was placed on the bastion.

We are informed that the cannons especially of the lighter variety were used for firing from the ramparts. In one of the Mughal painting drawn during the time of Akbar we notice small cannons were placed in crenels in the parapet. The ramparts also played an important for mounting guns from the crenels of the parapets.⁶⁰ However, we do not get any example of placing the cannons on the parapets in Jat forts. But there exists parapet running along the boundary wall of the fort to discharge arrows or to deploy guns.

As far as the example of the classic cannon is concerned R. Balasubramaniam has given the example of the cannon of Dholpur from the arsenal of the Jats, which fulfil the demands of basic canon.⁶¹ If we compare the cannons stationed at Jat forts with that of Dholpur, we find similarity. For example, the cannon of Deeg is 5.75 m long. The barrel has the muzzle which is the front or mouth portion of a cannon, the breech which is the rear or back portion of the cannon, trunnion which helps to place the cannon on anything, knob or button at the back to manipulate the cannon and the

⁵⁹. Ibid. P. 262-63.

⁶⁰. Ibid. P. 265-66.

⁶¹. Ibid. P. 47.

vent or a hole at the back portion to set fire to ignite the gun powder. The same characteristics we find in all the cannons belonging to Jats. All these cannons are muzzle loading cannon in which gun powder and shot was loaded from the mouth. Cannon near Anah gate is six metre long. On its front it is 0.68 m. in diameter and the perimeter on the rear is 2.67 m. and the diameter of the slot is 16.5 cm. These cannon also had continuous arches engraved on it, floral and swastika designs and figure probably of a dog is there. The cannon is possibly made of wrought iron.⁶²

In case of Jat cannons we do not find any example of handling rings on it, which helps to move the direction of the cannon nor do we find the forge welded cannon which is made up of multiple rings placing one after the other with the help of welding to make the barrel.⁶³

Due attention was paid in decorating the cannons especially the back portion that Bhawani Shankar cannon of Aurangzeb's period.⁶⁴ But no decorative designs were used on the Jat cannons except the rows of the arches engraved on the side of rings. Besides this no details regarding its manufacture even the date of manufacture is found.

Historians are of the opinion that the cannon inside the Deeg fort is perhaps looted from the Mughals. A close examination of the Jat cannons reveals that all the cannons of the Jats have striking similarity in their shape, size and design. One explanation would be that they manufactured the rest of the cannons on the model of the cannon at Deeg which they obtained from the Mughals. (see fig. 36) Another explanation would be that the rest of the cannons were also obtained by them in loot and plunder which does not seem plausible explanation. The other noticeable feature is that even the date of manufacture not mentioned which is not likely to be the Mughal cannon where great attention on calligraphy and other designs was paid. So, there is possibility that the cannon at Deeg may also belong to the Jats. However, Wendel informs that some cannons were obtained by Badan Singh in loot, some were

⁶². *Inventory of monuments and Sites of National Importance*, p. 49.

⁶³. *The Saga of Indian Cannons*, op. cit. p. 55.

⁶⁴. *Ibid.* p. 50.

purchased and the cannons bigger in size were manufactured on his order. Further, Jawahar Singh carried away from Delhi hundred cannons of big and small in size.⁶⁵

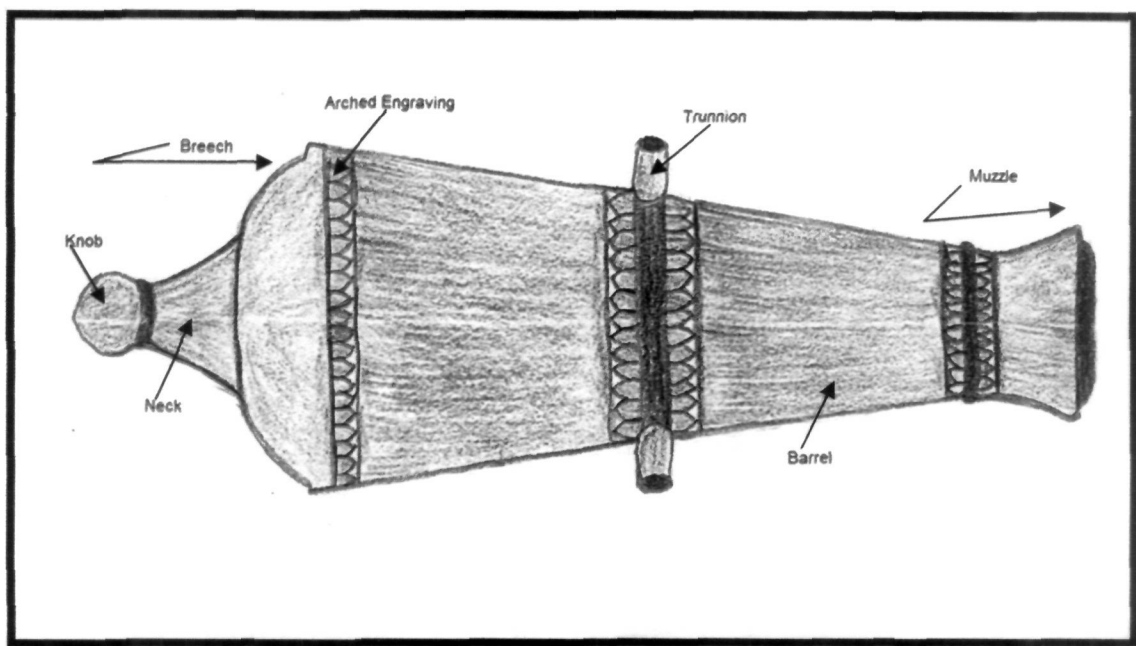


Figure 2: Basic Features of Jat Cannon, Prepared By Saba.

Siege Operation

We can estimate the impregnability of the Jat forts on the basis of siege operations laid out by the Mughals against these forts and their difficulty and failure and capturing these forts. We have seen in the previous chapter that how expedition under Khan-i-Jahan failed against the fort of Sinsini, the difficulties faced by the Amber Rajas in conquering these forts. Bishan Singh had spent a lot of his time in completing this arduous task of conquering these forts but he became unable to retain these forts under his control for long time if he somehow became able to conquer it because of its geographical location. The mode of fortification as well as the geographical location of these forts greatly helped the Jats.

If any siege operation was laid out in medieval times the invading army used to deploy heavy gun and cannons to breach the walls of the forts. There is an example of typical siege operation of late eighteenth century. The siege was laid out by the British army against the Jaipur fort. The cannons and the army surrounded the fort from all sides.

⁶⁵. *Memoirs of Wendel*, op. cit. p. 114 and 230.

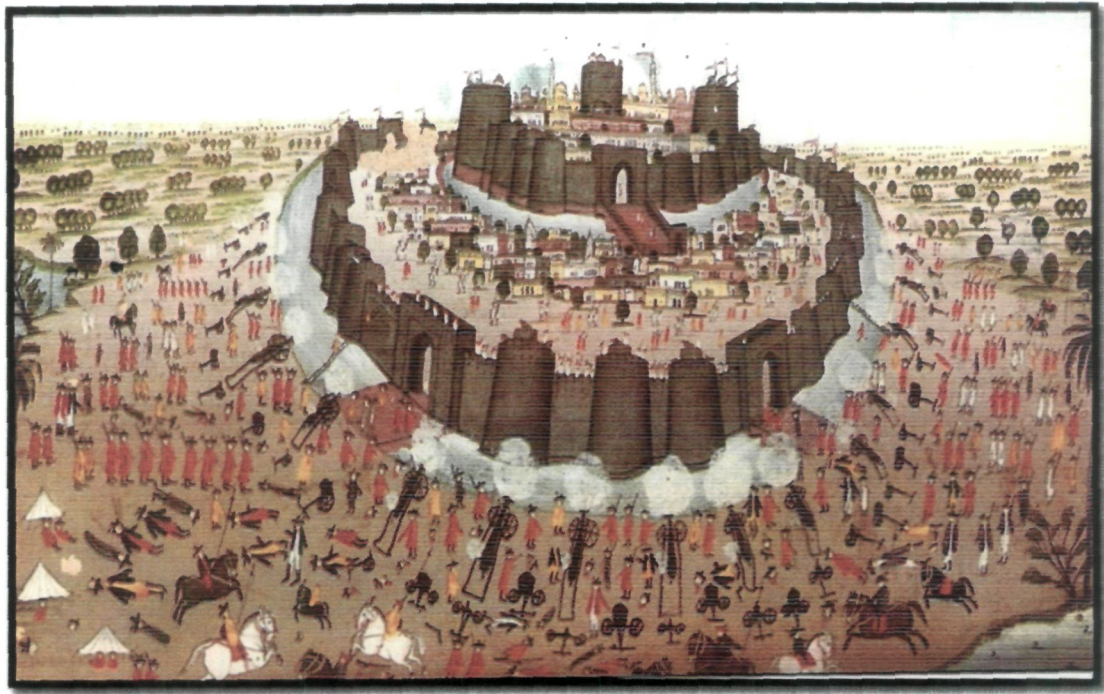


Figure 3: Source: R. Balasubramaniam, Showing the Strategy of Siege Operation.

But launching siege operation on the Jat fort was very difficult because in the environs of the Jat region the condition was very different. There were other factors also besides these forts had moats, ramparts and other means of defence. First of all, the invading army had to clear the jungles all round the fort. Sometimes it took months to cut down these trees and reach upto the fort.

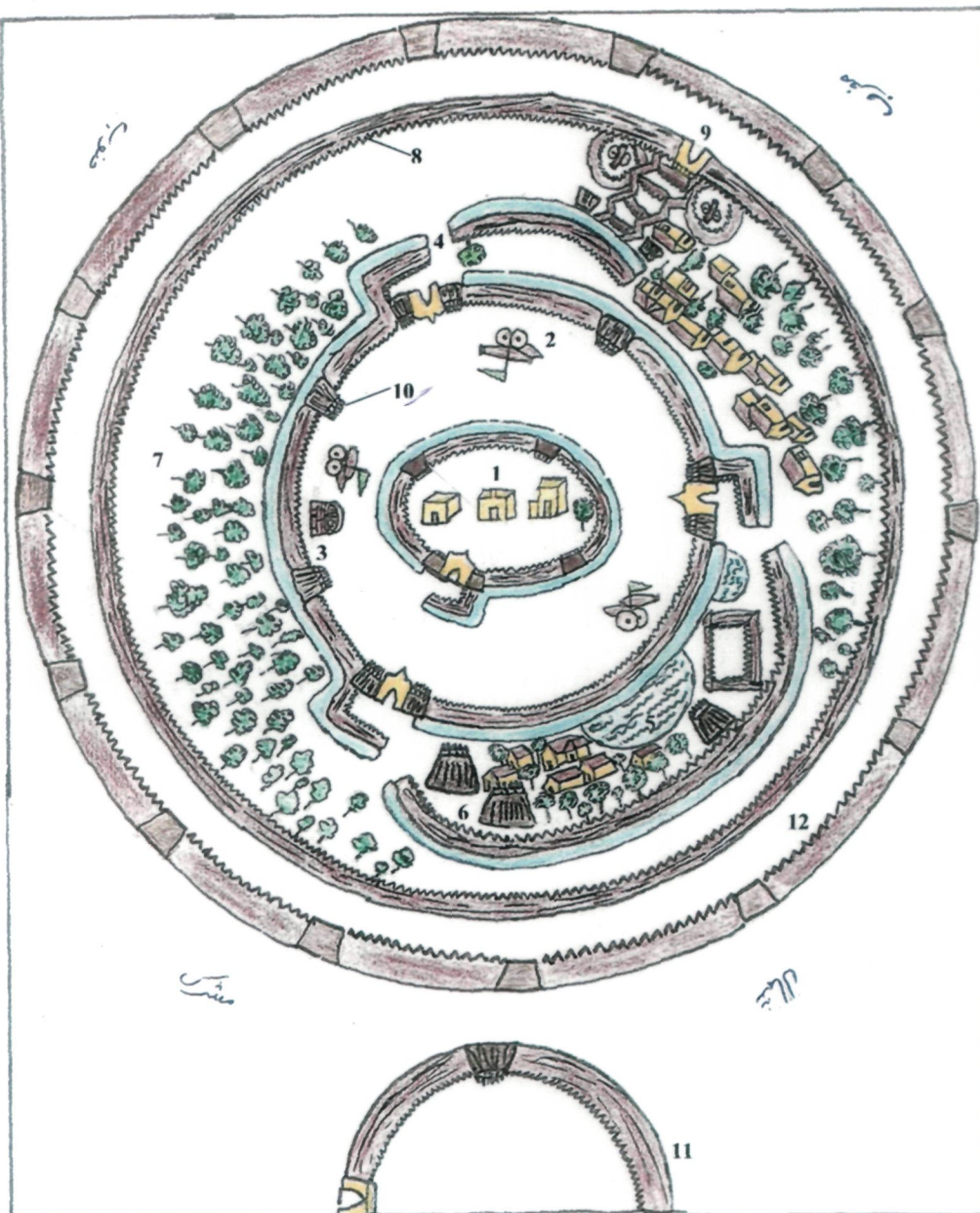
The Jats built these forts in uneven terrain not on the plain ground so it was very difficult for the invading army to carry heavy gun and cannons. And if they became able to carry heavy artillery upto the fort, the mud walls of the fort remained unaffected even before the cannon shots.

Further, because of the whole region filled with thorny bushes the invading army most of the time had to face the sudden attacks of the Jats appearing suddenly from these bushes and disappear quickly after attacking on the army when the army was on his way to expedition. So they were harassing the invading army even before the army reached its destination.

In this way the Jat fortification is somewhat different from the other forts existed in Northern India, especially in Rajasthan. In spite of meagre resources their forts were quite impregnable forts because of these factors discussed above.

Conclusion

We find that meticulous arrangements were made to make a defensive. Some forts were completely inaccessible and some were so formidable that the long siege operations could not affect its strength. One can conclude that smooth administration in a volatile region like the Jat Belt was an arduous task since each of these forts were strategically laid out. The network of the Jat forts and strongholds buttressed their recalcitrant activities in the said period. The camouflage provided by thick forests and surrounding ditches further complicated matters.



1 - Main Castles of Sinsini; 2 - Canon Named (Damdama); 3 - Well; 4 - Gateway of Second Enclosure; 5 - Pond; 6 - Houses of Faujdars and Other Officials; 7 - Forest; 8 - Battlements on the Walls; 9 - Main Entrance Gateway; 10 - Bastions Attached to the Walls; 11 - Small Fort Near Sinsini; 12 - Land Allotted to the Officials.

Figure 5: Map of the Fort of Sinsini

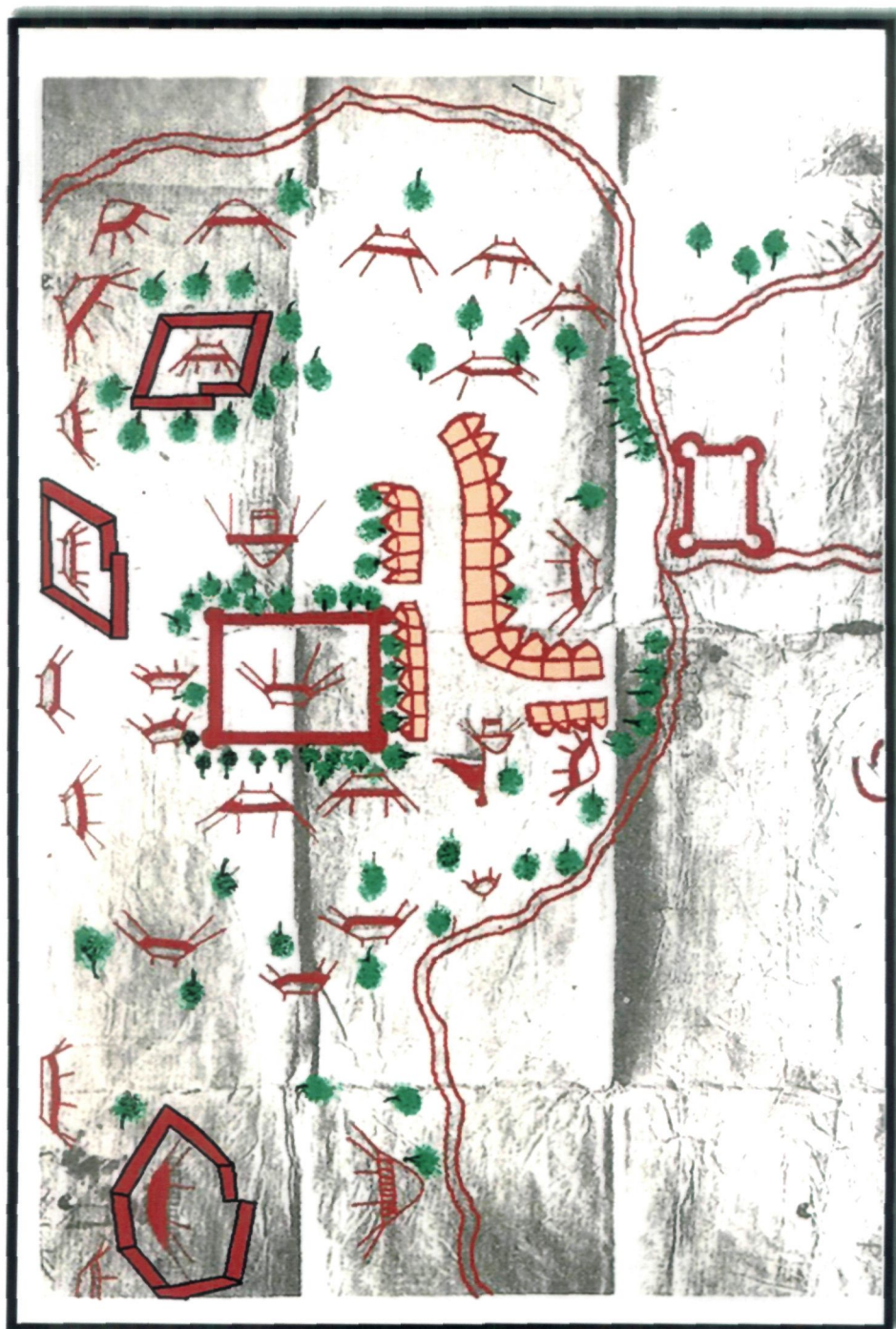


Figure 6: Map of the Fort of Thun

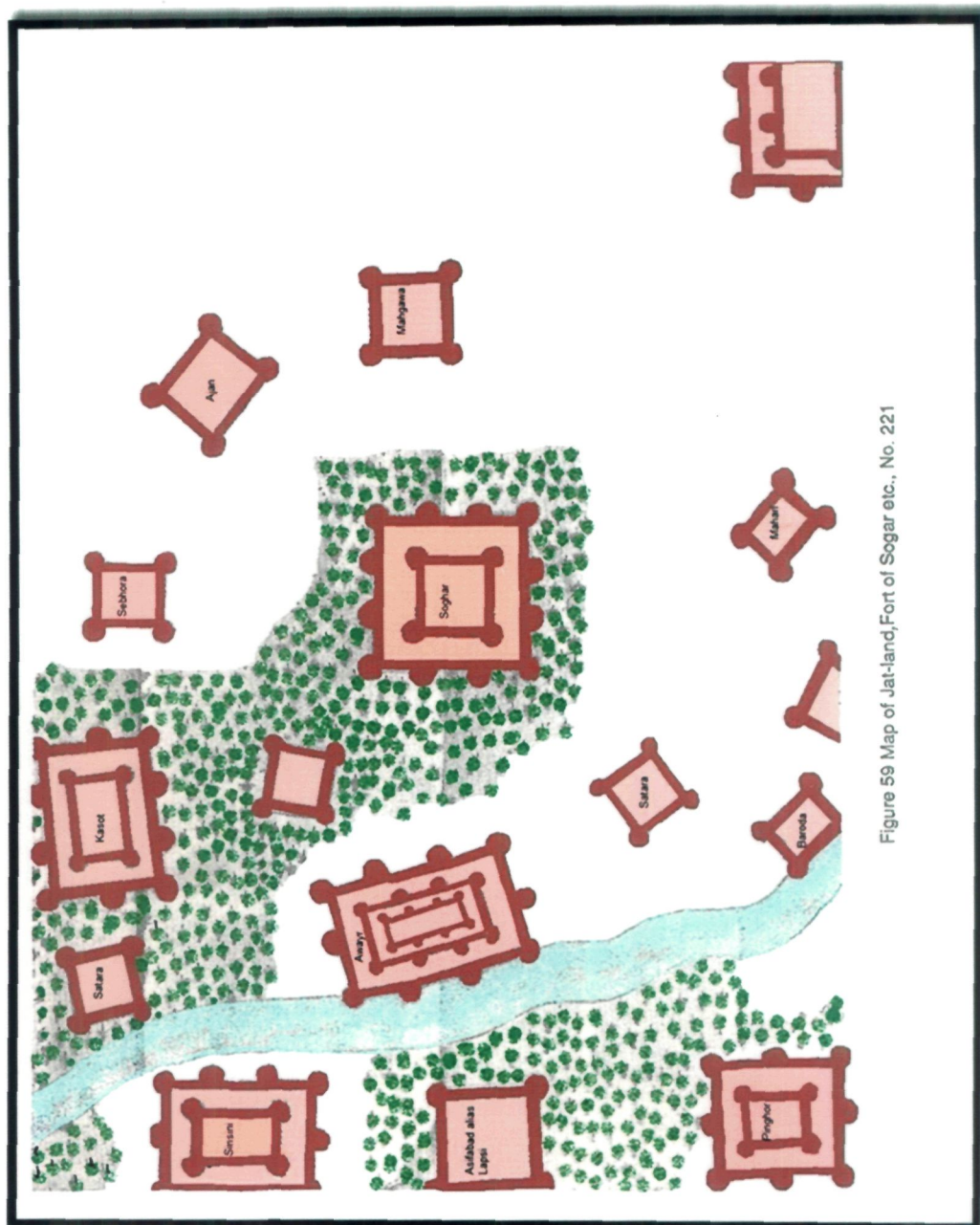


Figure 7: Map of Jat Forts



Figure 12: Ditch Around Bharatpur Fort

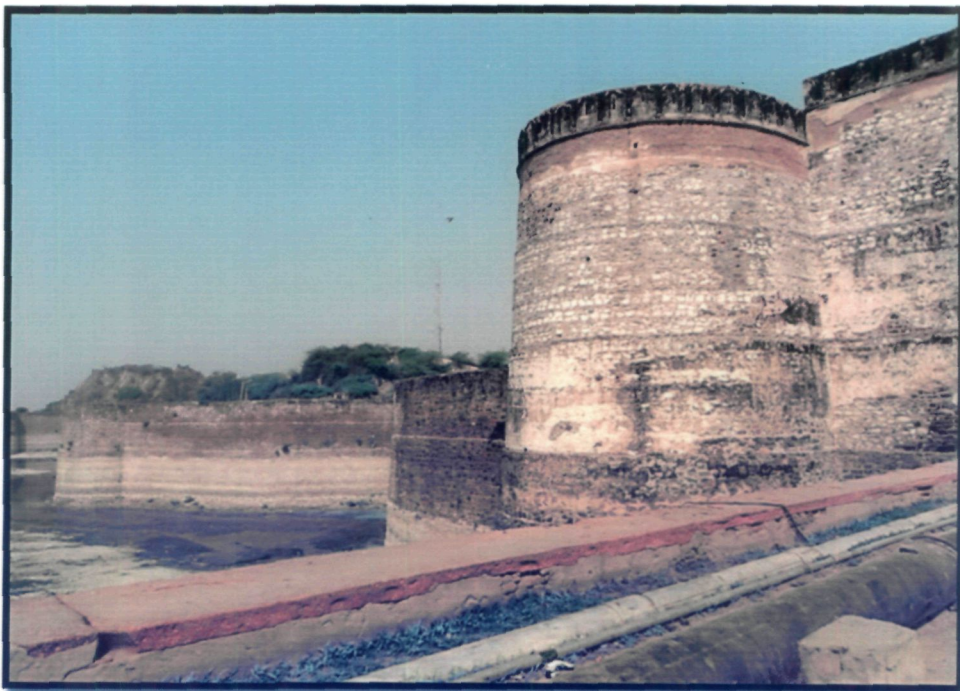


Figure 13: Bastion and Battlements over Bharatpur Fort



Figure 14: Anag Gate (Bharatpur Fort)



Figure 15: Govardhan Gate (Bharatpur Fort)

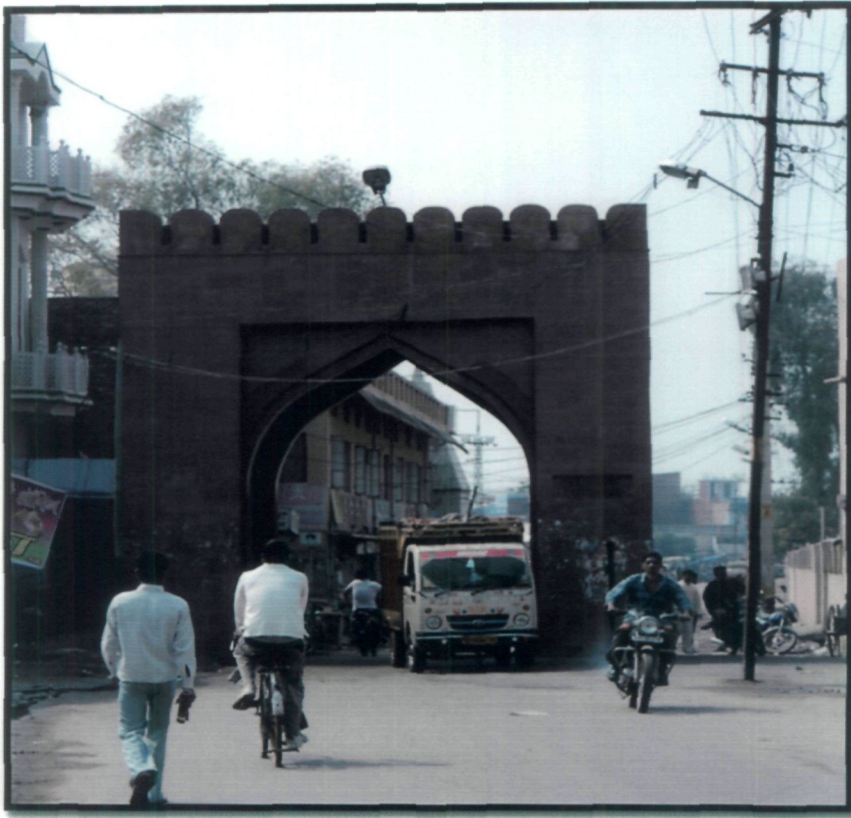


Figure 1: Delhi Gate (Bharatpur Fort)

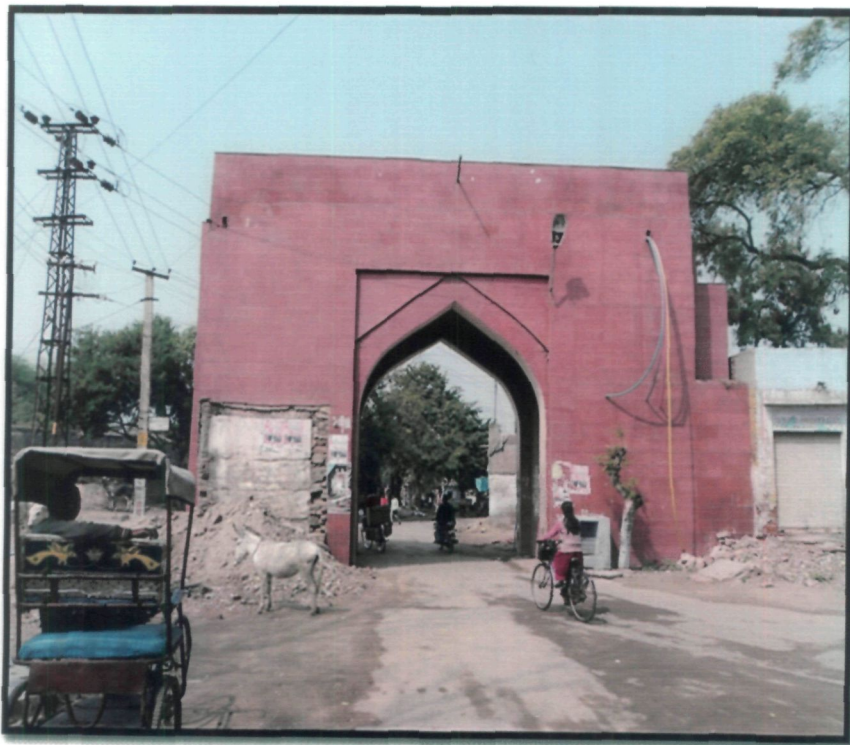


Figure 17: Ketan Gate (Bharatpur Fort)

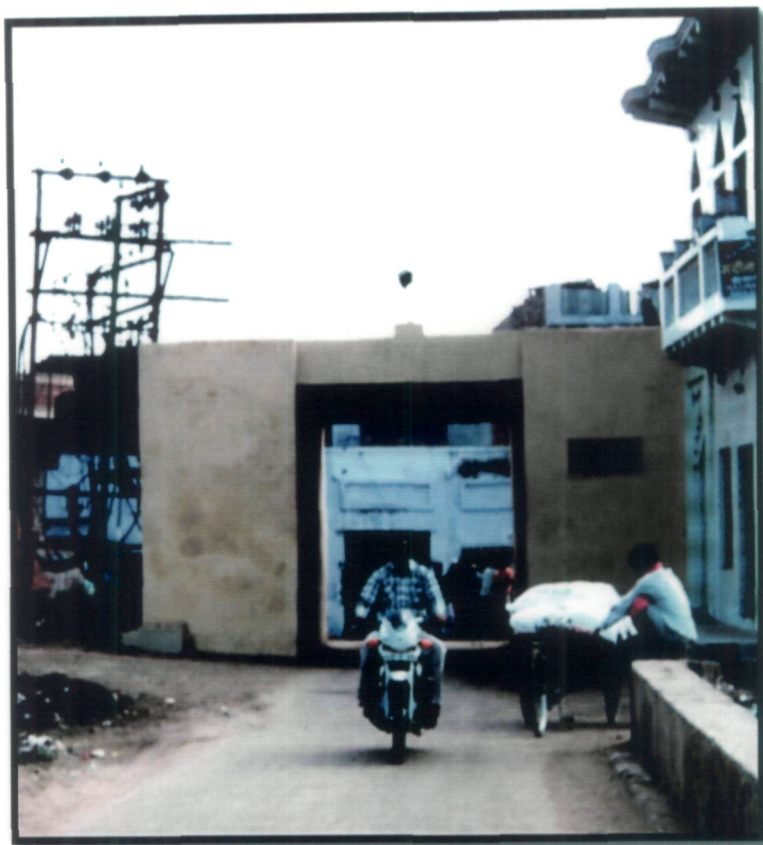


Figure 18: Chandpol Gate (Bharatpur Fort)

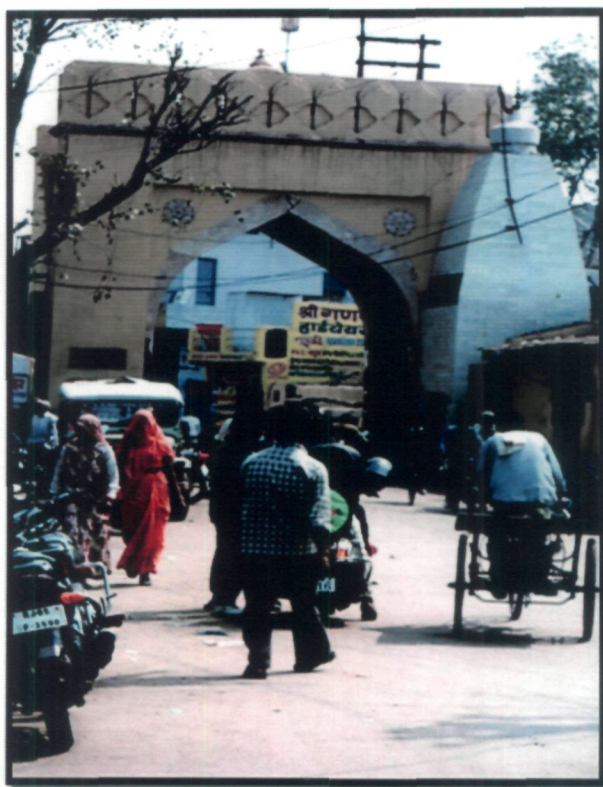


Figure 19: Kumher Gate (Bharatpur Fort)

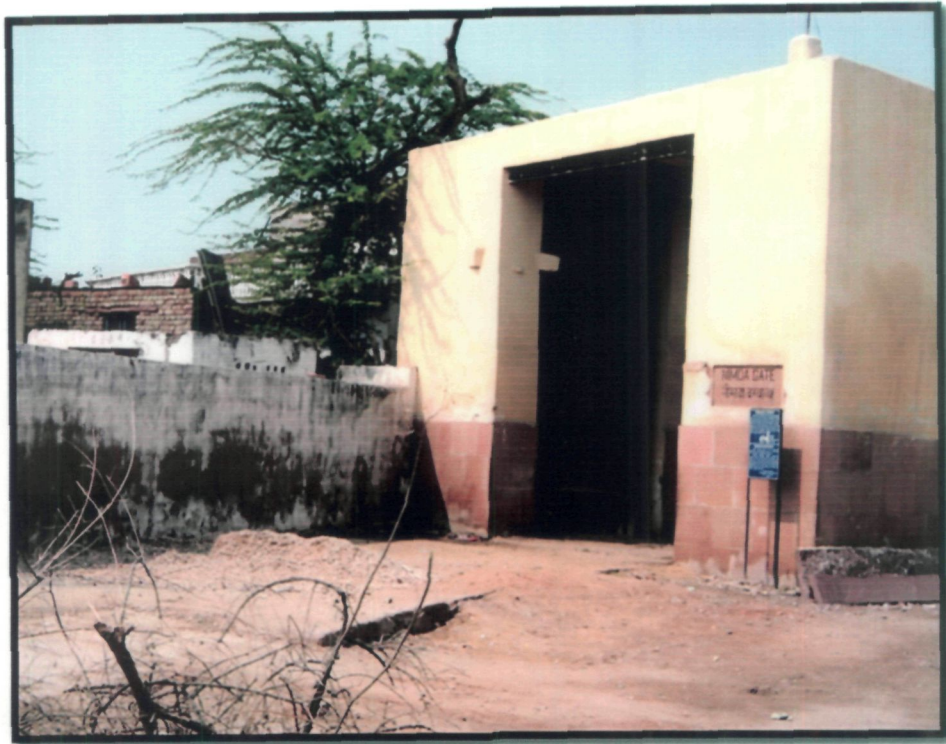


Figure 20: Neemda Gate (Bharatpur Fort)



Figure 21: Atalbund Gate (Bharatpur Fort)



Figure 22: Binarayan Gate (Bharatpur Fort)



Figure 23: Mathura Gate (Bharatpur Fort)



Figure 24: Main Gate (Deeg Fort)



Figure 25: Interior Gate (Deeg Fort)



Figure 28: Bastion on Citadel (Deeg Fort)



Figure 29: Well Inside Deeg Fort



Figure 30: Interior Gate (Kumher Fort)

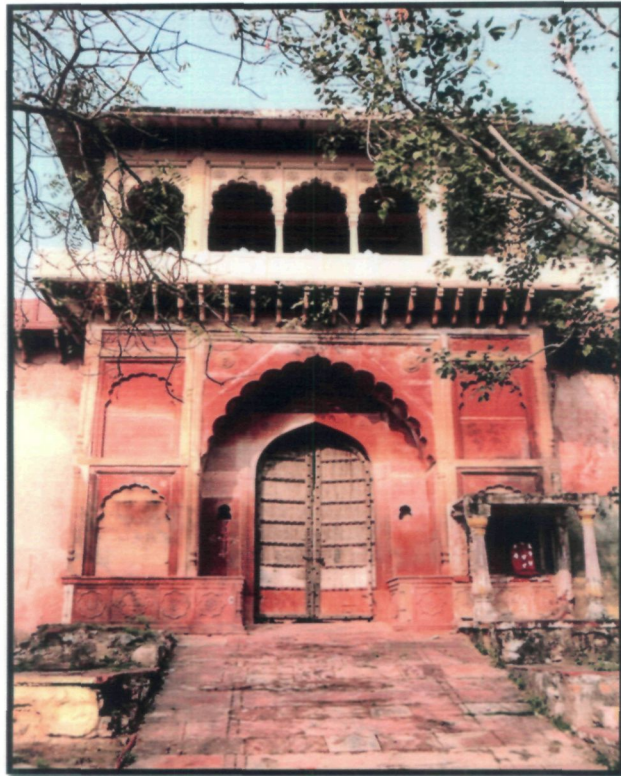


Figure 31: Main Gate (Kumher Fort)



Figure 32: Cannon installed on bastion of Kumher Fort



Figure 33: Interior View of Kumher Fort

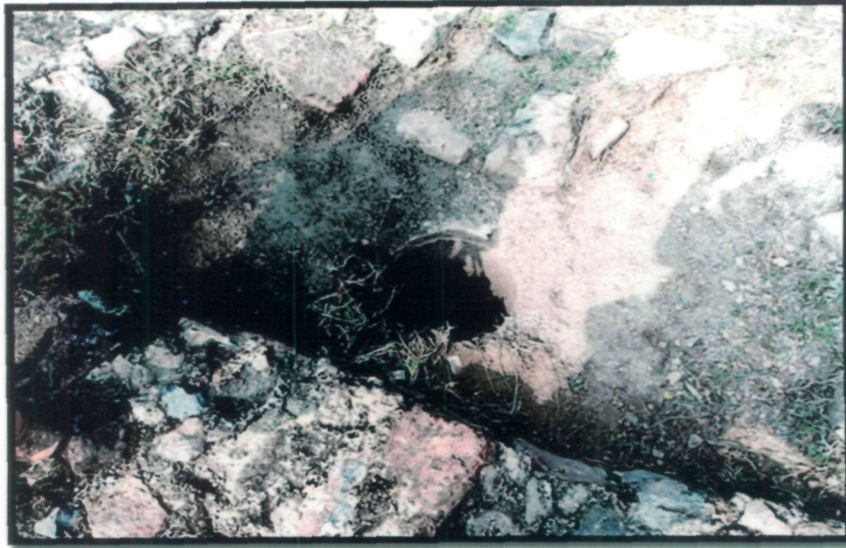


Figure 34: Socket For Placing Cannon (Kumher Fort)



Figure 35: Cannon on Bharatpur Fort



Figure 36: Cannon on Deeg Fort

Conclusion

The Jat resistance had great impact on the political as well as administrative condition of the Mughal Empire. It faced serious threat to smooth conduct of law and order in the whole of Northern India because of the day to day problems created by the Jats. The attempts of the scholars bring to light the various facets of Jat uprising. Seminars have been conducted which facilitate us in knowing more interesting aspects of the Jats. However the lacunae of utilising archival material is still felt. The study of the archival material has been tapped presently to cover new information about the Jat history. The *Kapad Dwara* records consist of medieval maps and notes which give insight to gauge the layout of forts. Besides a comprehensive physical survey of the forts seemed neglected. Though the fort of Bharatpur and the palaces of Deeg have received some attention of the scholars, the other forts like that of Deeg and Kumher were only cursorily dealt with.

The geographical condition played an important role in the sustenance of Jat resistance. One can discern that the large expanse of the area was responsible for the tussle that ensued between the Jats, Rajputs and the Mughal Empire to exercise hold over this area. Our *Muwazna* and *Taqsim* documents indicate that the agricultural condition was fairly good which was due to the network of rivers. Larger part of the Jat Belt falls in Doab region which was fertile being surrounded by Ganga and Jamuna. The whole area yielded larger amount of revenue and in Jat revolt the State had to face a greater loss.

The martial valour of the Jats also contributed much in making them successful. Since the time of the revolt of Gokula, the Jats possessed an army of 20,000 but there was lack of organisation. Later on, Rajaram and Churaman realising this handicap trained their contingent in guerrilla warfare which was more suitable to their environs also. Because of the lack of resources they could not recruit a big army nor did they possess strong artillery. They could not confront the Mughal army in an open battle and because of this reason also they had adopted the policy of hit and run. Their sporadic attacks created havoc on the invading army. Later on after the establishment of Bharatpur State the Jats possessed a large army of their own. They had their own armoury and large number of cannons were also manufactured by them. However as seen in the course of our discussion these cannons could not match with Mughal and Rajput cannons.

The other major factor for their sustenance was their mode of fortification. The geographical layout of the area was very suitable from strategy point of view since the whole area was surrounded by the dense forest. One can conclude that smooth administration in a volatile region like the Jat Belt was an arduous task since each of these forts were strategically laid out. The network of the Jat forts and strongholds buttressed their recalcitrant activities in the said period. Maps of *Kapad Dwara* depict the whole physical layout of the Jat forts which shows that the camouflage provided by thick forests and surrounding ditches further complicated matters.

The forts of the Jats were built with the locally available material but the mode of fortification i.e. the mud walls, ditches, high ramparts, bastions etc. made it stronger. The physical survey conducted for our study shows that they are in dilapidated condition. Mud walls are breached at many places, the bastions of the forts are partly ruined; the plaster of the walls has peeled off. Surprisingly, in close proximity of Bharatput, the monuments of Jaipur are in very well preserved condition. These monuments also belong to the same period. It reveals that the building material utilized in these forts is not of good quality because the locally available material was mostly used. The city walls were made of clay dug out from the ditches. However the palaces are in somewhat better condition in comparison to these forts. It seems that the financial investment was meagre in comparison to Jaipur that is why these monuments could not sustain for long time.

Amber Raja had very important role to play in the whole tussle. He was employed by the Mughal Emperor to deal with the Jats because he had very strong contingent at that time. Further, he himself was much interested in taking this responsibility because the Jat had become powerful and started expanding their territory. On the one side of the Jat territory there was Mughal Empire on the southern side Marathas were very powerful, the only probability was to expand towards the *watan* territory of Amber Raja. Amber Raja could not tolerate the growing power of the Jats in his neighbourhood as it became threat to his territory. This is the reason that he was much interested in taking this charge.

Furthermore, it was the period of the waning of central authority. Taking advantage of the weakening empire, the powerful chieftains wanted to expand their

territories. Amber Raja also had his eye on the Jat Belt. He had taken considerable areas on *ijara* and *jagir* in whole of the Jat Belt. He used to renew the terms of *ijaras* so as to continue his hold. He was also striving to get these areas in perpetuity. Even at some places the Jats were replaced by the Raja of Amber from their *zamindari* rights also. The other thing he did that he wanted to get more and more *jagir* and *ijara* near to his *watan* territory in order to consolidate his territory from external dangers.

It proved unfortunate for the Jats that they had Amber Raja in his neighbourhood. They had to struggle for a long time in order to sustain themselves. Yet due to the presence of strong power at their neighbourhood they could not expand their territory. They had the limited area to rule over it. Even the establishment of Bharatpur State took place under the hegemony of Amber Raja. Since then Bharatpur state showed their loyalty to the Raja of Amber. It was during the time of Surajmal that the Jat started behaving like the independent rulers of their territory. But still Bharatput house could not sustain them for long time. After the death of Jawahar Singh i decline became eminent.

At the end, we can say that it was not only a *zamindari* revolt or purely peasant uprising because both the strata of the society were participated. We see that when the Mughal Empire was losing its grip, the ambitious Mughal officials increased their share of profit. Because of the excessive realisation of revenue peasants became impoverished.

On the other hand, a tussle that ensued among the powerful chieftains to increase their territories. In this tussle the powerful *zamindars* i.e. Amber Raja wanted to swallow the territories of other *zamindars* i.e. the Jat *zamindars*.

A condition arose in which the peasants and *zamindars* got united in defiance to the Mughal State because they both had their grievances against the state. It was a revolt organized by the *zamindars* and the peasants who could not mobilise themselves at their own level came under the umbrella of *zamindars* in order to raise their voice against the state.

The *zamindars* got the full support of the peasants because of the clannish ties. The concept of *biradari* was very strong among the rural society of that time.

Generally the *jagirdars* also used to recruit their contingent from their own clansmen as they remain loyal to their master. This clannish ties proved very fruitful for the Jats also as it became easier to get the support of their *biradari*. So, it can be conclude that it was a *zamindars* revolt supported by the peasants.

Appendices

Appendix I

Muwazana Dahsala Pargana Hindaun^{*1}

Muwazna dahsala				Pargana Hindaun		
Mauza				Ghatanserka		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2053.75		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				626.76		
Saline				458		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				168.76		
Total Cultivable Area				1426.79		
% of cultivable area in total area				69.47		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	2072	1260	812	60.81	39.18	

Muwazna dahsala				Pargana Hindaun		
Mauza				Ghosla		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				5886.5		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				2784		
Saline				2450		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				334		
Total Cultivable Area				3102.5		
% of cultivable area in total area				52.70		
Date V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	7312	4992	2320	68.27	31.72	

Muwazna dahsala				Pargana Hindaun		
Mauza				Ghaghrauli		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				864.5		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				452.5		
Saline				404		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				48.5		
Total Cultivable Area				412		
% of cultivable area in total area				47.66		
-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	5947	4072	1875	68.47	31.52	

Muwazna dahsala				Pargana Hindaun			
Mauza				Ghusahti			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2166			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				2026.29			
Saline				2010			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				16.29			
Total Cultivable Area				139.51			
% of cultivable area in total area				6.44			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Ujaad	Only Kharif figures available for 1791-92

Muwazna dahsala				Pargana Hindaun		
Mauza				Nagla Meena		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1176		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				266		
Saline				170		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				96		
Total Cultivable Area				910		
% of cultivable area in total area				77.38		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	19213	10423	8790	54.25	45.75	

¹ * For the sake of convenience the average of ten years is listed here instead of yearwise account.

Muwazna dahsala				Pargana Hindaun	
Mauza				Nawa Gaon	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2646	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				706	
Saline				477	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				229	
Total Cultivable Area				1940	
% of cultivable area in total area				73.32	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	3151	2502	649	79.40	20.60
Muwazna dahsala				Pargana Hindaun	
Mauza				Laajpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1642	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				475	
Saline				350	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				125	
Total Cultivable Area				1167	
% of cultivable area in total area				71.07	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	3451	1988	1463	57.61	42.39

Mauza				Narayanpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1200	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				285	
Saline				250	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				35	
Total Cultivable Area				915	
% of cultivable area in total area				76.25	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	6811	4556	2255	66.89	33.11

Mauza				Nagla Jat	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2597.52	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1103.52	
Saline				961	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				142.52	
Total Cultivable Area				1494	
% of cultivable area in total area				57.52	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	18457	12573	5884	68.12	31.88

Mauza				Nand Gaon			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1375			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				95			
Saline				75			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				20			
Total Cultivable Area				1280			
% of cultivable area in total area				93.09			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya udik	

Mauza				Nilauti			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				657			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				263.77			
Saline				230			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				33.77			
Total Cultivable Area				393.3			
% of cultivable area in total area				59.86			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya udik	

Mauza				Neeburayee			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1014			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				817			
Saline				794			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				13			
Total Cultivable Area				197			
% of cultivable area in total area				19.43			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799	875	875	0	100.00	0		In 1790 allotted to Varhdar

Mauza				Chindalhata			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3612.5			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1640			
Saline				1407			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				233			
Total Cultivable Area				1972.5			
% of cultivable area in total area				54.60			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	23367	17125	6646	73.29	28.44		
Mauza				Chatranukaka			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1137			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				632			
Saline				597			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				35			
Total Cultivable Area				505			
% of cultivable area in total area				44.42			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	6078	4809	538	79.12	8.85		

Mauza				Chandan Gaon			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2400			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				789			
Saline				600			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				189			
Total Cultivable Area				1611			
% of cultivable area in total area				67.13			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	15827	9820	6007	62.05	37.95		

Mauza				Chandala			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1526			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				681			
Saline				582			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				99			
Total Cultivable Area				845			
% of cultivable area in total area				55.37			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	8363	6052	2311	72.37	27.63		

Mauza				Chantrapur Lahchoda			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2044			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				433			
Saline				263			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				170			
Total Cultivable Area				1611			
% of cultivable area in total area				78.82			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	8100	5485	2615	67.72	32.28		

Mauza				Chaurauti	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				4337	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				3170.5	
Saline				3033	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				137.5	
Total Cultivable Area				1166.5	
% of cultivable area in total area				26.90	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	16295	10703	5592	65.68	34.32

Mauza				Chandvada Gujar	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1497	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				343	
Saline				207	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				136	
Total Cultivable Area				1154	
% of cultivable area in total area				77.09	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	1881	1217	664	64.70	35.30

Mauza				Chandvada Meena	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				988	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				217.8	
Saline				127	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				90.8	
Total Cultivable Area				770.2	
% of cultivable area in total area				77.96	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	1957	1264	693	64.59	35.41

Mauza				Chunrali	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2904	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				664	
Saline				400	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				264	
Total Cultivable Area				2240	
% of cultivable area in total area				77.13	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	12659	8775	3884	69.32	30.68

Mauza				Chhitapur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3213.4	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1054.77	
Saline				800.26	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				254.51	
Total Cultivable Area				2158.27	
% of cultivable area in total area				67.16	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	10055	6581	3474	65.45	34.55

Mauza				Jatwara	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3456.28	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1209.52	
Saline				945.4	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				264.28	
Total Cultivable Area				2246.76	
% of cultivable area in total area				65.01	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	30826	15695	15131	50.91	49.09

Mauza				Laalpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2825	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				693	
Saline				442	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				251	
Total Cultivable Area				2132	
% of cultivable area in total area				75.47	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	24316	16477	7839	67.76	32.24

Mauza				Jagaar	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				12150	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				6756	
Saline				6120	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				636	
Total Cultivable Area				5394	
% of cultivable area in total area				44.40	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	36303	25539	10764	70.35	29.65

Mauza				Jaiwar	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				6509	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				4898	
Saline				4708	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				190	
Total Cultivable Area				1611	
% of cultivable area in total area				24.75	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	8535	6344	2191	74.33	25.67

s

Mauza				Jagdeep Pur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				937.5	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				345	
Saline				275	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				70	
Total Cultivable Area				592.5	
% of cultivable area in total area				63.20	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	2660	1394	1266	52.41	47.59

Mauza				Jalalpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2819	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				480	
Saline				205	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				275	
Total Cultivable Area				2339	
% of cultivable area in total area				82.97	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	10773	6200	4573	57.55	42.45

Mauza				Jahangirpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				703.04	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				256.52	
Saline				204	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				52.52	
Total Cultivable Area				446.52	
% of cultivable area in total area				63.51	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	3978	2703	1275	67.95	32.05

Mauza				Jahangirpurna		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				4056		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1501		
Saline				1200		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				301		
Total Cultivable Area				2555		
% of cultivable area in total area				62.99		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	52975	32651	20324	61.63	38.37	

Mauza				Jutvada Kamalpur			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				4056			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				2486			
Saline				2301			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				185			
Total Cultivable Area				1570			
% of cultivable area in total area				38.71			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya Udik	

Mauza				Jahanpur Naahi			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1517			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				785.5			
Saline				721			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				64.5			
Total Cultivable Area				731.5			
% of cultivable area in total area				48.22			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
						Vadhdar	Kharif figures available from 1794-1797

Mauza				Jhareda		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2637		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				627		
Saline				390		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				237		
Total Cultivable Area				2010		
% of cultivable area in total area				76.22		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	33125	23770	9355	71.76	28.24	

Mauza				Tahetada Mehmoodpur		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1775		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				250		
Saline				70		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				180		
Total Cultivable Area				1525		
% of cultivable area in total area				85.92		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	4624	3265	1359	70.61	29.39	

Mauza				Toka Buzurg			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2900			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1048			
Saline				830			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				218			
Total Cultivable Area				1852			
% of cultivable area in total area				63.86			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799							From 1790-92 in Inam to

							Gopal Singh. From 1793-99 Sarah Ao
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Mauza				Toka Khurd			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1536			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				931			
Saline				860			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				71			
Total Cultivable Area				605			
% of cultivable area in total area				39.39			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799							From 1790-95 inam to Gopal Singh. From 1796-99 Sarah Ao

Mauza				Doravali			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1140.5			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				246			
Saline				146			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				100			
Total Cultivable Area				894.5			
% of cultivable area in total area				78.43			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	12368	9778	2590	79.06	20.94		

Mauza				Dehra			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1775			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				245			
Saline				70			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				175			
Total Cultivable Area				1530			
% of cultivable area in total area				86.20			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya Udik	

Mauza				Dhedhora			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				11241.5			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				5493			
Saline				4815			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				678			
Total Cultivable Area				5748.5			
% of cultivable area in total area				51.14			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	41712	30882	10825	74.04	25.95		

Mauza				Temgaon			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				5772			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				2296.77			
Saline				1887			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				409.77			
Total Cultivable Area				3475.03			
% of cultivable area in total area				60.20			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	25327	17060	8267	67.36	32.64		

Mauza				Tiyariya Buzurg			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1817			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				379.53			
Saline				210			

Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					169.53
Total Cultivable Area					1437.27
% of cultivable area in total area					79.10
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	16557	10609	5848	64.08	35.32

Mauza					Tiyariya Khurd
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					867
Uncultivable Saline etc.					362
Saline					303
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					59
Total Cultivable Area					505
% of cultivable area in total area					58.25
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	394	303	90	76.90	22.84

Mauza					Taharpur
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					878
Uncultivable Saline etc.					356
Saline					300
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					56
Total Cultivable Area					522
% of cultivable area in total area					59.45
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	3138	2057	1081	65.55	34.45

Mauza					Tuwabe
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					2675.75
Uncultivable Saline etc.					950
Saline					747
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					203
Total Cultivable Area					1725.75
% of cultivable area in total area					64.50
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	14065	9491	4584	67.48	32.59

Mauza					Telona
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					2400
Uncultivable Saline etc.					1527
Saline					1425
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					102
Total Cultivable Area					873
% of cultivable area in total area					36.38
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	8963	4919	4044	54.88	45.12

Mauza					Dederauli
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					3788
Uncultivable Saline etc.					1566
Saline					1304
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					262
Total Cultivable Area					2222
% of cultivable area in total area					58.66
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	17639	13501	4138	76.54	23.46

Mauza					Daniyalpur
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					1922
Uncultivable Saline etc.					812
Saline					681
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					131

Total Cultivable Area					1110
% of cultivable area in total area					57.75
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	11389	7776	3613	68.28	31.72

Mauza					Dulaarpur Mau
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					2606
Uncultivable Saline etc.					876
Saline					790
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					86
Total Cultivable Area					1730
% of cultivable area in total area					66.39
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	22093	14098	7996	63.81	36.19

Mauza					Duyarsi
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					3101
Uncultivable Saline etc.					752
Saline					473.5
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					278.5
Total Cultivable Area					2349
% of cultivable area in total area					75.75
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	16908	10465	6443	61.89	38.11

Mauza					Darasi Kohka		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					4056		
Uncultivable Saline etc.					759		
Saline					370		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					389		
Total Cultivable Area					3297		
% of cultivable area in total area					81.29		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790						Inam to Maharaja Gopal Singh Jadam	
1791						"	
1792						Sarah Ao	
1793						"	
1794						"	
1795						"	
1796						"	
1797						"	
1798						"	
1799						"	
							From 1790-91 Inam to Gopal Singh. From 1792-99 Sarah Ao

Mauza					Yayavali	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					3780	
Uncultivable Saline etc.					1000	
Saline					673	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					327	
Total Cultivable Area					2780	
% of cultivable area in total area					73.54	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	26559	16994	9565	63.99	36.01	

Mauza				Yavana buzurg	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				5200	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1510	
Saline				1000	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				510	
Total Cultivable Area				3690	
% of cultivable area in total area				70.96	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	59789	40391	19198	67.56	32.11

Mauza				Yavana Khurd	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1014	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				295.54	
Saline				211	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				84.54	
Total Cultivable Area				718.26	
% of cultivable area in total area				70.83	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	13643	9413	4230	69.00	31.00

Mauza				Yaleta Sagarpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2412	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				472.75	
Saline				244	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				228.75	
Total Cultivable Area				1939.25	
% of cultivable area in total area				80.40	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	48553	43573	5180	89.74	10.67

Mauza				Kachhri	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				4374	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				2798.75	
Saline				2613	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				185.75	
Total Cultivable Area				1575.25	
% of cultivable area in total area				36.01	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	15108	11224	3884	74.29	25.71

Mauza				Patiya	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3241	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				654.4	
Saline				349.3	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				305.1	
Total Cultivable Area				2586.6	
% of cultivable area in total area				79.81	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	13904	8648	5156	62.20	37.08

Mauza				Pali	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2176	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				519.28	
Saline				442	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				77.28	
Total Cultivable Area				1656.52	
% of cultivable area in total area				76.13	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	14683	10091	4592	68.73	31.27

Mauza				Pilwaguchha Ajeet	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				6534	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1301.4	
Saline				684	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				617.4	
Total Cultivable Area				5232.6	
% of cultivable area in total area				80.08	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	14436	10132	4304	70.19	29.81

Mauza				Panchola	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1136.5	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				493.75	
Saline				418	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				75.75	
Total Cultivable Area				642.75	
% of cultivable area in total area				56.56	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	6241	3484	2757	55.82	44.18

Mauza				Pratap Pur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1162.79	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				590.5	
Saline				523	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				67.5	
Total Cultivable Area				572.29	
% of cultivable area in total area				49.22	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	2624	1466	1157	55.87	44.09

Mauza				Peepal Hada	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2109	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				669.75	
Saline				500	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				169.75	
Total Cultivable Area				1439.25	
% of cultivable area in total area				68.24	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	25435	15597	9838	61.32	38.68

Mauza				Panlana	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2646	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				910	
Saline				577	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				333	
Total Cultivable Area				1736	
% of cultivable area in total area				65.61	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	8728	4752	3976	54.45	45.55

Mauza				Padeli	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1756	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				647	
Saline				500	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				137	
Total Cultivable Area				1109	
% of cultivable area in total area				63.15	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	24744	14403	10241	58.21	41.39

Mauza				Palhanpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				4850	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				2800.51	
Saline				2017	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				583.51	
Total Cultivable Area				2049.29	
% of cultivable area in total area				42.25	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	16110	11138	5172	69.14	32.10

Mauza				Phulwada Buzurg	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				5017	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1611.28	
Saline				1210	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				401.53	
Total Cultivable Area				3405.27	
% of cultivable area in total area				67.87	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	17876	10966	6917	61.34	38.69

Mauza				Phulwada Papat	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				7518	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				2106	
Saline				1467.5	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				638.5	
Total Cultivable Area				5412	
% of cultivable area in total area				71.99	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	50263	36302	13961	72.22	27.78

Mauza				Fazle Pur Nahro	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1033.53	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				243	
Saline				150	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				93	
Total Cultivable Area				790.53	
% of cultivable area in total area				76.49	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	15351	8917	6451	58.09	42.02

Mauza				Fatehpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1696.25	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				514.25	
Saline				371.25	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				139	
Total Cultivable Area				1182	
% of cultivable area in total area				69.68	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	3477	2229	1247	64.11	35.86

Mauza				Fazeelabad			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				342			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				84			
Saline				54			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				30			
Total Cultivable Area				258			
% of cultivable area in total area				75.44			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya Udik	

Mauza				Pargaon	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3912	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				674	
Saline				293	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				381	
Total Cultivable Area				3238	
% of cultivable area in total area				82.77	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	39654	25370	14284	63.98	36.02

Mauza				Panaki	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3174	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1201	
Saline				984	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				217	
Total Cultivable Area				1973	
% of cultivable area in total area				62.16	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	10652	8609	2043	80.82	19.18

Mauza				Vinaygaon	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				937.5	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				280.29	
Saline				203	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				77.29	
Total Cultivable Area				657.1	
% of cultivable area in total area				70.09	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	5384	3465	1909	64.36	35.46

Mauza				Rajan Buzurg	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				4280	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1844.28	
Saline				1524	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				320.28	
Total Cultivable Area				2435.52	
% of cultivable area in total area				56.90	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	17960	12579	4981	70.04	27.73

Mauza				Rajan Khurd	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2654.03	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				772.27	
Saline				550.27	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				222	
Total Cultivable Area				1881.76	
% of cultivable area in total area				70.90	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	12290	8660	3630	70.46	29.54

Mauza				Banvalipur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1922	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				811	
Saline				681	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				130	
Total Cultivable Area				1111	
% of cultivable area in total area				57.80	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	19810	13803	5607	69.68	28.30

Mauza					Bahadurpur Siyahi
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					1971
Uncultivable Saline etc.					613.4
Saline					453
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					160.4
Total Cultivable Area					1357.53
% of cultivable area in total area					68.88
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	5431	2901	2540	53.42	46.77

Mauza					Bahadurpur Kolasi
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					2105
Uncultivable Saline etc.					1297.25
Saline					1203
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					95.25
Total Cultivable Area					807.75
% of cultivable area in total area					38.37
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	4030	2062	1948	51.17	48.34

Mauza					Parauli
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					2904
Uncultivable Saline etc.					664.03
Saline					401
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					263.03
Total Cultivable Area					2239.77
% of cultivable area in total area					77.13
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	58854	39608	19246	67.30	32.70

Mauza					Baroda
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					4290
Uncultivable Saline etc.					883.75
Saline					600
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					283.75
Total Cultivable Area					3406
% of cultivable area in total area					79.39
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	63754	46451	17312	72.86	27.15

Mauza					Vinayapura
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					1574.53
Uncultivable Saline etc.					260
Saline					105
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					155
Total Cultivable Area					1314.53
% of cultivable area in total area					83.49
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	22857	15245	7749	66.70	33.90

Mauza					Chopena
Total Area (raqba) in bighas					2681
Uncultivable Saline etc.					1786.51
Saline					1681
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi					105.51
Total Cultivable Area					894.29
% of cultivable area in total area					33.36
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	9803	6247	3536	63.73	36.07

Mauza				Payijat	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2166	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1031.29	
Saline				920	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				111.29	
Total Cultivable Area				1134.51	
% of cultivable area in total area				52.38	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	13219	8652	4567	65.45	34.55

Mauza				Peepri	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2400	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1658	
Saline				1500	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				158	
Total Cultivable Area				742	
% of cultivable area in total area				30.92	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	1041	865	178	83.09	17.10

Mauza				Pamuhra	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2011.25	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1065.51	
Saline				954	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				111.51	
Total Cultivable Area				945.54	
% of cultivable area in total area				47.01	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	11812	8918	2894	75.50	24.50

Mauza				Palivaas	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				501	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				122	
Saline				101	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				21	
Total Cultivable Area				379	
% of cultivable area in total area				75.65	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	6202	3896	2804	62.82	45.21

Mauza				Palhadi	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1093.5	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				249.5	
Saline				150.5	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				99	
Total Cultivable Area				844	
% of cultivable area in total area				77.18	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	2093	1086	1007	51.89	

Mauza				Bishan Nagar	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				-	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				-	
Saline				-	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				-	
Total Cultivable Area				-	
% of cultivable area in total area					
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	7604	3231	4373	42.49	57.51

Mauza				Kalhata Buzurg	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				4644	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1795	
Saline				1460	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				335	
Total Cultivable Area				2849	
% of cultivable area in total area				61.35	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	23005	15279	7726	66.42	33.58

Mauza				Kalhata Khurd	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1879	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				556	
Saline				400	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				156	
Total Cultivable Area				1323	
% of cultivable area in total area				70.41	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	11977	7271	4706	60.71	39.29

Mauza				Vijalvada	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1100	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				295	
Saline				200	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				95	
Total Cultivable Area				805	
% of cultivable area in total area				73.18	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	9385	5915	3469	63.03	36.96

Mauza				Bas-hari			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2660			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1085			
Saline				900			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				185			
Total Cultivable Area				1575			
% of cultivable area in total area				59.21			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790						Inam Raja Gopal Singh Jadon	
1791						Sarah Ao	
1792						"	
1793						Inam Raja Gopal Singh	
1794						Sarah Ao	
1795						Inam Raja Gopal Singh	
1796						Sarah Ao	
1797						Inam Raja Gopal Singh	
1798						Sarah Ao	
1799						Inam Raja Gopal Singh	

Mauza				Bilal			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				552			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				161.79			
Saline				115.79			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				46			
Total Cultivable Area				390.1			
% of cultivable area in total area				70.67			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya Udik	

Mauza				Balanpura			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2036			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				602			
Saline				433			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				169			
Total Cultivable Area				1434			
% of cultivable area in total area				70.43			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790						Inam Raja Gopal Singh Jadon	
1791						Sarah Ajam	
1792						"	
1793						"	
1794						"	
1795						Inam Raja Gopal Singh Jadam	
1796						"	
1797						Sarah Ajam	
1798						Inam Raja Gopal Singh Jadam	
1799						Sarah Ajam	

Mauza				Pol			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1853			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				285			
Saline				100			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				185			
Total Cultivable Area				1568			
% of cultivable area in total area				84.62			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya Udik	

Mauza				Bhohpur			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1971.2			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				613.29			
Saline				453			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				160.29			
Total Cultivable Area				1357.53			
% of cultivable area in total area				68.87			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	26704	13490	13214	50.52	49.48		

Mauza				Bhukravali			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				4390			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				2579.75			
Saline				2366			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				213.75			
Total Cultivable Area				1810.29			
% of cultivable area in total area				41.24			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	19380	12372	7011	63.84	36.18		

Mauza				Bhaalpur			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3456			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1885			
Saline				1700			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				185			
Total Cultivable Area				1571			
% of cultivable area in total area				45.46			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		

				Kharif	
1790-1799	5790	4010	1780	69.26	30.74

Mauza				Bhotuwada	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1653	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				393	
Saline				245	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				148	
Total Cultivable Area				1260	
% of cultivable area in total area				76.23	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	19378	12017	7361	62.01	37.99

Mauza				Bhaaghrauli	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				635	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				122	
Saline				62	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				60	
Total Cultivable Area				513	
% of cultivable area in total area				80.79	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	3097	2265	832	73.14	26.86

Mauza				Bhandari	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2264	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				686	
Saline				500	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				186	
Total Cultivable Area				1578	
% of cultivable area in total area				69.70	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	23966	15115	8851	63.07	36.93

Mauza				Bhungoh Buzurg	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2851	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1377.75	
Saline				1204	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				173.75	
Total Cultivable Area				1473.25	
% of cultivable area in total area				51.67	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	2511	1774	837	70.65	33.33

Mauza				Bhungoh Khurd			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1845			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				858.27			
Saline				742			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				116.27			
Total Cultivable Area				986.53			
% of cultivable area in total area				53.47			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Varhdar	

Mauza				Bhatreel			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				687			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				315.28			
Saline				307			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				8.28			
Total Cultivable Area				371.52			
% of cultivable area in total area				54.08			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799							

1790-1799						Inam Raja Gopal Singh Jadam	
-----------	--	--	--	--	--	-----------------------------------	--

Mauza				Mandavra		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				4235		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1250		
Saline				900		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				350		
Total Cultivable Area				2985		
% of cultivable area in total area				70.48		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	24608	17113	7495	69.54	30.46	

Mauza				Mau Khaas			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				4821			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				2669			
Saline				2371			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				298			
Total Cultivable Area				2152			
% of cultivable area in total area				44.64			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya udik	

Mauza				Maranpur			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2166			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				978			
Saline				838			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				140			
Total Cultivable Area				1188			
% of cultivable area in total area				54.85			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Ujaad	

Mauza				Medi		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				4056		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				2819.5		
Saline				2556.00		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				263.5		
Total Cultivable Area				1236.5		
% of cultivable area in total area				30.49		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	31071	21247	9816	68.38	31.59	

Mauza				Meehnaha		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3750		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1971		
Saline				1750		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				221		
Total Cultivable Area				1779		
% of cultivable area in total area				47.44		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	33050	24896	8154	75.33	24.67	

Mauza				Mehamva		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				16854		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				7641.5		
Saline				6555		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				1086.5		
Total Cultivable Area				9212.5		
% of cultivable area in total area				54.66		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	

				Kharif	
1790-1799	83282	52842	30440	63.45	36.55

Mauza				Manewa	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2941	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				524	
Saline				240	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				284	
Total Cultivable Area				2417	
% of cultivable area in total area				82.18	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	9028	6007	3021	66.54	33.46

Mauza				Manaipur Kachhawal	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2281	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				549.5	
Saline				346	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				203.5	
Total Cultivable Area				1731.5	
% of cultivable area in total area				75.91	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	9474	6135	3339	64.76	35.24

Mauza				Mudiya	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				5400	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1911	
Saline				1500	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				461	
Total Cultivable Area				3489	
% of cultivable area in total area				64.61	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	13285	7780	5505	58.56	41.44

Mauza				Manjirpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2166	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				719	
Saline				559	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				160	
Total Cultivable Area				1447	
% of cultivable area in total area				66.81	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	2734	1785	950	65.29	34.75

Mauza				Mukundpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1803	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				582.75	
Saline				439	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				143.75	
Total Cultivable Area				1220.25	
% of cultivable area in total area				67.68	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	8804	5081	3723	57.71	42.29

Muwazna dahsala				Pargana Hindaun	
Mauza				Masumabad	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1300	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				235	
Saline				150	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				85	
Total Cultivable Area				1065	

% of cultivable area in total area				81.92	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	5294	2948	2346	55.69	44.31

Mauza				Muzaffarpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				825	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				210	
Saline				150	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				60	
Total Cultivable Area				615	
% of cultivable area in total area				74.55	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	10855	7759	3097	71.48	28.53

Mauza				Mahasingh Pur			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1837.5			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				393.25			
Saline				105			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				288.25			
Total Cultivable Area				1444.25			
% of cultivable area in total area				78.60			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799	2378	1762	616	74.10	25.90	Remained Ujaad in 1797 and 1799	

Mauza				Maunpurak Khelona			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				700			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				274			
Saline				224			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				50			
Total Cultivable Area				426			
% of cultivable area in total area				60.86			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799	2447	1916	531	78.30	21.70	Puniya udik in 1798	

Mauza				Mudaili	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				413	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				77	
Saline				32.5	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				44.5	
Total Cultivable Area				336	
% of cultivable area in total area				81.36	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	5205	3696	1509	71.01	28.99

Mauza				Masumpur Buzurg			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1000			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				315			
Saline				200			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				115			
Total Cultivable Area				685			
% of cultivable area in total area				68.50			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya udik	

Mauza				Rampur Jat			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3229.25			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1350.28			
Saline				1129			

Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				221.28	
Total Cultivable Area				1879.52	
% of cultivable area in total area				58.20	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	54272	37636	16631	69.35	30.64

Muwazna dahsala					
Mauza				Pargana Hindaun	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				Rampur Areeda	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1318.53	
Saline				313.51	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				195	
Total Cultivable Area				118.51	
% of cultivable area in total area				1005.02	
				76.22	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	15624	10298	4826	65.91	30.89

Mauza				Ranoli Saheda	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2762	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				613	
Saline				360	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				253	
Total Cultivable Area				2149	
% of cultivable area in total area				77.81	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	33127	21561	12566	65.09	37.93

Mauza				Raneyi	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2504	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				521.25	
Saline				268.25	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				253	
Total Cultivable Area				1982.75	
% of cultivable area in total area				79.18	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	11198	7915	3383	70.68	30.21

Mauza				Reenvaas	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2556.5	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1304	
Saline				1156	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				148	
Total Cultivable Area				1252.5	
% of cultivable area in total area				48.99	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	8252	4471	3781	54.18	45.82

Mauza				Ranmal Pada	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				864	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				310	
Saline				245	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				65	
Total Cultivable Area				554	
% of cultivable area in total area				64.12	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	6087.5	4287	1800.5	70.42	29.58

Mauza				Ranmal Mandilal			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3118.75			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1067.75			
Saline				825			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				242.75			
Total Cultivable Area				2051			
% of cultivable area in total area				65.76			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya Udik	

Mauza				Ranyoli Vaha.			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1569			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				510			
Saline				380			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				130			
Total Cultivable Area				1059			
% of cultivable area in total area				67.50			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Inam to Raja Gopal Singh Jadam	

Mauza				Retholi			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2235			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				741			
Saline				505			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				236			
Total Cultivable Area				1494			
% of cultivable area in total area				66.85			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	4923	3648	1271	74.10	25.82		

Mauza				Rajyoli			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1617			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				633			
Saline				517			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				116			
Total Cultivable Area				984			
% of cultivable area in total area				60.85			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	17378	15232	2546	87.65	14.65		

Mauza				Rajyor			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1176			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				345			
Saline				247			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				98			
Total Cultivable Area				831			
% of cultivable area in total area				70.66			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799	6270	3672	2598	58.56	41.44	Ujaad in 1791	

Mauza				Rudaur			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1646			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1146			
Saline				942			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				204			
Total Cultivable Area				500			
% of cultivable area in total area				30.38			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Inam to Raja	

						Gopal Singh Jadam	
--	--	--	--	--	--	-------------------	--

Mauza				Lahchoda		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				4088		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				899		
Saline				537		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				362		
Total Cultivable Area				3189		
% of cultivable area in total area				78.01		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	18505	12123	6372	65.51	34.43	

Mauza				Lapavali		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3552		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1145		
Saline				850		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				295		
Total Cultivable Area				2407		
% of cultivable area in total area				67.76		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	3865	2382	1483	61.63	38.37	

Mauza				Syaroli			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				13000			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				5844			
Saline				5000			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				844			
Total Cultivable Area				7156			
% of cultivable area in total area				55.05			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya Udik	

Mauza				Seva		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				6653.27		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1516.25		
Saline				1134		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				382.25		
Total Cultivable Area				5137.02		
% of cultivable area in total area				77.21		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	34805	25166	9639	72.31	27.69	

Mauza				Sherpur Harauli		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2532		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				362.77		
Saline				225		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				137.77		
Total Cultivable Area				2169.03		
% of cultivable area in total area				85.66		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	64756	40231	24525	62.13	37.87	

Mauza				Sherpur Bhandari		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2944		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1004.51		
Saline				893.75		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				110.76		
Total Cultivable Area				1939.29		
% of cultivable area in total area				65.87		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	

1790-1799	33238	20589	12649	61.94	38.06
-----------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Mauza				Suroth	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				4653	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1483.75	
Saline				1111	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				372.75	
Total Cultivable Area				3169.25	
% of cultivable area in total area				68.11	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	34617	20633	14984	59.60	43.29

Mauza				Seekrauda Meena	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2595	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				644.53	
Saline				414.53	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				230	
Total Cultivable Area				1950.27	
% of cultivable area in total area				75.15	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	24410	13902	10508	56.95	43.05

Mauza				Seekrauda Jat	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1297.53	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				322	
Saline				207	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				115	
Total Cultivable Area				975.53	
% of cultivable area in total area				75.18	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	14877	7848	7029	52.75	47.25

Mauza				Somla Daman	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1855	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				474.75	
Saline				312	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				162.75	
Total Cultivable Area				1380.25	
% of cultivable area in total area				74.41	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	15935	9035	6900	56.70	43.30

Mauza				Somla Nagaur			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2673.02			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1442			
Saline				1275			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				145.03			
Total Cultivable Area				1231.02			
% of cultivable area in total area				46.05			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya Udik	

Mauza				Sevali			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3072			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				623			
Saline				300			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				323			
Total Cultivable Area				2449			
% of cultivable area in total area				79.72			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799	12705	7624	5082	60.01	40.00		

Mauza				Saheda	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2517.28	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				326	
Saline				68	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				258	
Total Cultivable Area				2191.28	
% of cultivable area in total area				87.05	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	19287	9086	11101	47.11	57.56

Mauza				Sherpur Kaghrauli	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1200.78	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				352.25	
Saline				252	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				100.25	
Total Cultivable Area				848.53	
% of cultivable area in total area				70.66	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	3602	2502	1100	69.46	30.54

Mauza				Sayyidan Pur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2922.29	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				748.54	
Saline				448.25	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				260.29	
Total Cultivable Area				2213.75	
% of cultivable area in total area				75.75	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	6959	4051	2908	58.21	41.79

Mauza				Shahjahanabad	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1304.51	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				271.76	
Saline				150	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				121.76	
Total Cultivable Area				1032.75	
% of cultivable area in total area				79.17	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	10799	7671	3128	71.03	28.97

Mauza				Singhan Jat	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1176	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				519.28	
Saline				442	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				77.28	
Total Cultivable Area				656.53	
% of cultivable area in total area				55.83	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	6983	4577	2406	65.54	34.46

Mauza				Shekhupur Doravali	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1140.5	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				271	
Saline				146	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				125	
Total Cultivable Area				869.5	
% of cultivable area in total area				76.24	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	5030	4030	1000	80.12	19.88

Mauza				Shivpur Buzurg			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3336			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				349.5			
Saline				333.5			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				316			
Total Cultivable Area				2686.5			
% of cultivable area in total area				80.53			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya Udik	

Mauza				Shivpur Khurd			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3010			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1298.75			
Saline				1098			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				200.75			
Total Cultivable Area				1711.25			
% of cultivable area in total area				56.85			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	19866	13604	6262	68.48	31.52		

Mauza				Seemvada			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2907.79			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				784.51			
Saline				590			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				194.51			
Total Cultivable Area				2123.28			
% of cultivable area in total area				73.02			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	14674	10133	4541	69.05	30.95		

Mauza				Samanpur			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2144.2			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				625			
Saline				446			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				179			
Total Cultivable Area				1519.2			
% of cultivable area in total area				70.85			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	13538	8685	4853	64.15	35.85		

Mauza				Shankarpur			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				550			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				103			
Saline				65			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				38			
Total Cultivable Area				447			
% of cultivable area in total area				81.27			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	6476	4101	2375	63.33	36.67		

Mauza				Siyana Meena			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2166			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				523.54			
Saline				330			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				193.54			
Total Cultivable Area				1642.26			
% of cultivable area in total area				75.82			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	6824	4339	2485	63.58	36.42		

Mauza				Salimpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2166	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				429.75	
Saline				225	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				204.75	
Total Cultivable Area				1736.25	
% of cultivable area in total area				80.16	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	3113	1966	1147	63.15	36.85

Mauza				Sikandarpur Panalna	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2752.77	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				493.26	
Saline				226.77	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				266.29	
Total Cultivable Area				2259.51	
% of cultivable area in total area				82.08	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	10862	6894	3968	63.47	36.53

Mauza				Sikandarpur Nahin	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2239.5	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				357.78	
Saline				136	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				221.53	
Total Cultivable Area				1881.52	
% of cultivable area in total area				84.02	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	7684	4929	2655	64.15	34.55

Mauza				Sikandarpur Nisuda	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1922.75	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				578.76	
Saline				420.26	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				158.5	
Total Cultivable Area				1343.79	
% of cultivable area in total area				69.89	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	5756	3348	2408	58.17	41.83

Mauza				Sikandarpur Kirvadi			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				930			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				275.75			
Saline				200			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				75.75			
Total Cultivable Area				654.25			
% of cultivable area in total area				70.35			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya Udik	

Mauza				Sundarpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				5148.79	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1008.27	
Saline				520	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				488.27	
Total Cultivable Area				4140.52	
% of cultivable area in total area				80.41	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	9262	4672	4090	50.44	44.16

Mauza				Singhaniya		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3219		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				514		
Saline				195		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				319		
Total Cultivable Area				2705		
% of cultivable area in total area				84.03		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	16402	10380	6022	63.28	36.72	

Mauza				Sultanpur		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1779.28		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				432.29		
Saline				261.25		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				171.4		
Total Cultivable Area				1346.79		
% of cultivable area in total area				75.69		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	16187	10566	5621	65.27	34.73	

Mauza				Salampur			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2285.04			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1036.29			
Saline				889.29			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				147			
Total Cultivable Area				1248.75			
% of cultivable area in total area				54.65			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya Udik	

Mauza				Sakra			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2331			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				793.54			
Saline				346			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				447.54			
Total Cultivable Area				1537.26			
% of cultivable area in total area				65.95			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Remarks	
1790-1799						Inam to Raja Gopal Singh Jadam	

Mauza				Seelpada			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1350			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				768.52			
Saline				700			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				68.52			
Total Cultivable Area				581.28			
% of cultivable area in total area				43.06			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Inam to Raja Gopal Singh Jadam	

Mauza				Sairpura			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				814			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				388.54			
Saline				334			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				54.54			
Total Cultivable Area				425.26			
% of cultivable area in total area				52.24			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Inam to Raja	

						Gopal Singh Jadam	
--	--	--	--	--	--	----------------------	--

Mauza				Shyampur Mundeli		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1240		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				231.25		
Saline				117.5		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				113.75		
Total Cultivable Area				1008.75		
% of cultivable area in total area				81.35		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	14944	10105	5039	67.62	33.72	

Mauza				Sahebpur Malo		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1831		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				922		
Saline				815		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				107		
Total Cultivable Area				909		
% of cultivable area in total area				49.65		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	13390	9152	4237	68.35	31.64	

Mauza				Salehpur		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3146.29		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1226.29		
Saline				1000		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				226.29		
Total Cultivable Area				1920		
% of cultivable area in total area				61.02		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	9176	6830	2346	74.43	25.57	

Mauza				Sawai Jai Singh Pur		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1728.25		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				450.25		
Saline				300.25		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				150		
Total Cultivable Area				1278		
% of cultivable area in total area				73.95		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	6910	3450	3460	49.93	50.07	

Mauza				Haadli		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1536		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				343		
Saline				202		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				141		
Total Cultivable Area				1193		
% of cultivable area in total area				77.67		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	44779	28331	16448	63.27	36.73	

Mauza				Hudaheli			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1050			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				163.04			
Saline				58.28			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				104.76			
Total Cultivable Area				886.76			
% of cultivable area in total area				84.45			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks

1790-1799	759	611	148	80.50	19.50	Allotted to varhdar in 1790-91 and ujaad in 1792-93.	
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-------	-------	--	--

Mauza				Hakochh		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1922		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				813		
Saline				682		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				131		
Total Cultivable Area				1109		
% of cultivable area in total area				57.70		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	6651	4652	1999	69.94	30.06	

Mauza				Hafizabad			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				638			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				124			
Saline				63			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				61			
Total Cultivable Area				514			
% of cultivable area in total area				80.56			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799	317.5	317.5	0	100.00	0.00	Allotted to varhdar in 1790-93 and ujaad in 1794-95.	

Mauza				Akbarpur		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1728.25		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				450		
Saline				300		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				150		
Total Cultivable Area				1278.25		
% of cultivable area in total area				73.96		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	9928	6365	3563	64.11	35.89	

Mauza				Alipur		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2752		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				690		
Saline				447		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				243		
Total Cultivable Area				2062		
% of cultivable area in total area				74.93		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	17301	10201	7100	58.96	41.04	

Mauza				Aalhavada		
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1536.5		
Uncultivable Saline etc.				910		
Saline				836		
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				74		
Total Cultivable Area				626.5		
% of cultivable area in total area				40.77		
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	
1790-1799	6206	4384	1813	70.64	29.21	

Mauza				Ajaibpur			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1922.29			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				575.75			
Saline				417			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				153.75			
Total Cultivable Area				1346.54			
% of cultivable area in total area				70.05			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799	2046	1308	738	63.93	36.07	Allotted to Varhdar from 1790-95 and Kharif crop of 1795	

Mauza				Aatkauli			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2289			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				629			
Saline				434			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				195			
Total Cultivable Area				1660			
% of cultivable area in total area				72.52			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	6289	4090	2199	65.03	34.97		

Mauza				Aari			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2704			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				749.27			
Saline				520			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				229.27			
Total Cultivable Area				1954.53			
% of cultivable area in total area				72.28			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Inam to Raja Gopal Singh Jadam	

Mauza				Aalhani			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				9600			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				9072.25			
Saline				9010			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				62.25			
Total Cultivable Area				527.75			
% of cultivable area in total area				5.50			
1790-1799	2055	1797	258	87.45	12.55	Allotted to Varhdar from 1794-99	

Mauza				Aabavada			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1212			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				375.52			
Saline				277			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				98.52			
Total Cultivable Area				836.28			
% of cultivable area in total area				69.00			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi		
1790-1799	6341	3656	2685	57.66	42.34		

Mauza				Aazamhais Pur			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2087			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1137			
Saline				1025			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				112			

Total Cultivable Area				950	
% of cultivable area in total area				45.52	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	6115	3968	2147	64.89	35.11

Mauza				Aadiya Khera			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3166			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				770.5			
Saline				606			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				164.5			
Total Cultivable Area				2395.5			
% of cultivable area in total area				75.66			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799	21152	14831	6321	70.12	29.88		

Mauza				Aahnapur Kirvada			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				781.5			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				158			
Saline				90			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				68			
Total Cultivable Area				623.5			
% of cultivable area in total area				79.78			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya Udik	

Mauza				Ibrahimpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1608	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				577	
Saline				491	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				86	
Total Cultivable Area				1031	
% of cultivable area in total area				64.12	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	24127	14138	9039	58.60	37.46

Mauza				Ibrahimpur Khanpur			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				920			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				134			
Saline				65			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				69			
Total Cultivable Area				786			
% of cultivable area in total area				85.43			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799	11942	8045	3897	67.37	32.63		

Mauza				Eernika			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				2982			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				795			
Saline				538			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				257			
Total Cultivable Area				2187			
% of cultivable area in total area				73.34			
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	Other	Remarks
1790-1799						Puniya Udik	

Mauza				Ekolami			
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1855			
Uncultivable Saline etc.				830			
Saline				708			
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				121			
Total Cultivable Area				1025			

% of cultivable area in total area				55.26	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	6184	4171	2013	67.45	32.55

Mauza				Edalpur	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				1965.53	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				833	
Saline				700	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				133	
Total Cultivable Area				1132.53	
% of cultivable area in total area				57.62	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	11519	8521	2997	73.97	26.02

Mauza				Ukhmi Kheda	
Total Area (raqba) in bighas				3576	
Uncultivable Saline etc.				1071	
Saline				778	
Qasur Gaz-i-Ilahi				293	
Total Cultivable Area				2505	
% of cultivable area in total area				70.05	
Date-V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1790-1799	22178	15993	6185	72.11	27.89

Appendix II

Taqsim Dahsala Pargana Amarsar

Name of the Village		Qasba Amarsar						
Distance from qasba		-						
Total Area		12000						
Asli (cultivable)		10000						
Parat (fallow)		2000						
% of Cultivable Area		83.33%						
V.S.	Total	Mal-o-Jehat	Kharif	Rabi	Sayer-i-Jehat	% of Kharif	% of Rabi	% of Sayer-i-Jehat
1758-1767	15150.5	11029	4327	6702	3995.5	39.23	60.77	26.37

Name of the Village		Ihadguvari						
Distance from qasba		Towards West						
Total Area		7300						
Asli (cultivable)		5500						
Parat (fallow)		1800						
% of Cultivable Area		75.34%						
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi			
1758-1767	10210.75	3091.00	7119.75	30.27	69.73			

Name of the Village		Ahirvaas						
Distance from qasba		-						
Total Area		7000						
Asli (cultivable)		5200						
Parat (fallow)		1800						
% of Cultivable Area		74.29%						
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi			
1758-1767	2753.75	2113	640.75	76.73	23.27			

Name of the Village		Imahno						
Distance from qasba		Towards West						
Total Area		6000						
Asli (cultivable)		5200						
Parat (fallow)		800						
% of Cultivable Area		86.67%						
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi			
1758-1767	3654	2712	1482	74.22	40.56			

Name of the Village		Aalisar (1 village attached)						
Distance from qasba		9 kos towards south						
Total Area		24000						
Asli (cultivable)		21000						
Parat (fallow)		3000						
% of Cultivable Area		87.5%						
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi			
1758-1767	8332	4156	4176	49.88	50.12			

Name of the Village		Aran						
Distance from qasba		7 kos towards West						
Total Area		10000						
Asli (cultivable)		9000						
Parat (fallow)		1000						
% of Cultivable Area		90%						
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi			
1758-1767	17283	5266	12017	30.47	69.53			

Name of the Village		Igravaas			
Distance from qasba		8 kos towards south			
Total Area		2000			
Asli (cultivable)		-			
Parat (fallow)		-			
% of Cultivable Area					
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	1353	275	1079	20.33	79.75

Name of the Village		Alodau			
Distance from qasba		16 kos towards West			
Total Area		10000			
Asli (cultivable)		8500			
Parat (fallow)		1500			
% of Cultivable Area		85%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	9767.50	4423.00	5344.50	45.28	54.72

Name of the Village		Amaurayi Chaaran Kau Vaas			
Distance from qasba		21 kos towards West			
Total Area		800			
Asli (cultivable)		-			
Parat (fallow)		-			
% of Cultivable Area					
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	738.75	400	338.75	54.15	45.85

Name of the Village		Aasti Khurd			
Distance from qasba		11 kos towards West			
Total Area		5000			
Asli (cultivable)		4500			
Parat (fallow)		500			
% of Cultivable Area		90%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	3723.25	2097	1626.25	56.32	43.68

Name of the Village		Andesri I village attached Bhojpur			
Distance from qasba		3 kos towards north			
Total Area		14000			
Asli (cultivable)		12000			
Parat (fallow)		2000			
% of Cultivable Area		85.71%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	26335	11835	14500	44.94	55.06

Name of the Village		Aasti Buzurg			
Distance from qasba		12 kos towards West			
Total Area		11000			
Asli (cultivable)		10000			
Parat (fallow)		1000			
% of Cultivable Area		90.91%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	11441.50	4507	6934.50	39.39	60.61

Name of the Village		Aaspura			
Distance from qasba		4 kos towards West			
Total Area		7000			
Asli (cultivable)		6300			
Parat (fallow)		700			
% of Cultivable Area		90%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	2079.5	826	1253.5	39.72	60.28

Name of the Village		machahri 2 villages attached Surpur Shyampur			
Distance from qasba		18 kos towards West			
Total Area		40000			
Asli (cultivable)		34000			
Parat (fallow)		6000			
% of Cultivable Area		85%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	28911	11510	17401	39.81	60.19

Name of the Village		Bagri			
Distance from qasba		9 kos towards West			
Total Area		6000			
Asli (cultivable)		5200			
Parat (fallow)		800			
% of Cultivable Area		86.67%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	7141	2821	4320	39.50	60.50

Name of the Village		Baavdi			
Distance from qasba		12 kos towards West			
Total Area		12000 ?			
Asli (cultivable)		10000			
Parat (fallow)		1000			
% of Cultivable Area		83.33%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	6345	2749	3596	43.33	56.67

Name of the Village		Beldarpur			
Distance from qasba		3 kos towards West			
Total Area		7000			
Asli (cultivable)		6200			
Parat (fallow)		800			
% of Cultivable Area		88.67%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	11056	3853	7203	34.85	65.15

Name of the Village		Budha Vaasi			
Distance from qasba		2 kos towards West			
Total Area		6000			
Asli (cultivable)		5500			
Parat (fallow)		500			
% of Cultivable Area		91.67%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	3451	1350	2101	39.12	60.88

Name of the Village		Buvaang			
Distance from qasba		24 kos towards West			
Total Area		5000			
Asli (cultivable)		4000			
Parat (fallow)		1000			
% of Cultivable Area		80%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	2870	2234	636	77.84	22.16

Name of the Village		Pithipura			
Distance from qasba		7 kos towards West			
Total Area		7000			
Asli (cultivable)		5500			
Parat (fallow)		1500			
% of Cultivable Area		78.57%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	4175	2991	1184	71.64	28.36

Name of the Village		Varhvaas 1 village attached			
Distance from qasba		20 kos towards West			
Total Area		25000			
Asli (cultivable)		20000			
Parat (fallow)		5000			
% of Cultivable Area		80%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	15939	6238	9701	39.14	60.86

Name of the Village		Bannathalo			
Distance from qasba		19 kos towards West			
Total Area		8000			
Asli (cultivable)		7500			
Parat (fallow)		500			
% of Cultivable Area		93.75%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	10421	3747	6674	35.96	64.04

Name of the Village		Buharni			
Distance from qasba		8 kos towards West			
Total Area		8000			
Asli (cultivable)		6500			
Parat (fallow)		1500			
% of Cultivable Area		81.25%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	6836	3612	3224	52.84	47.16

Name of the Village		Mahrijo			
Distance from qasba		25 kos towards West			
Total Area		17000			
Asli (cultivable)		-			
Parat (fallow)		-			
% of Cultivable Area					
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	5094	4932	162	96.82	3.18

Name of the Village		Baaghavaas			
Distance from qasba		15 kos towards West			
Total Area		15000			
Asli (cultivable)		13500			
Parat (fallow)		1500			
% of Cultivable Area		90%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	18510	6805	11705	36.76	63.24

Name of the Village		Pithalpur			
Distance from qasba		3 kos towards West			
Total Area		6000			
Asli (cultivable)		5000			
Parat (fallow)		1000			
% of Cultivable Area		83.33%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	4319	1889	2430	43.74	56.26

Name of the Village		Twadara Vaas			
Distance from qasba		7 kos towards West			
Total Area		5000			
Asli (cultivable)		4500			
Parat (fallow)		500			
% of Cultivable Area		90%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	3113.5	1203	1910.5	38.64	61.36

Name of the Village		Jadaal Vaas 2 villages attached Higun Maujpur			
Distance from qasba		18 kos towards West			
Total Area		20000			
Asli (cultivable)		17500			
Parat (fallow)		2500			
% of Cultivable Area		87.5%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	25548	11300	14249	44.23	55.77

Name of the Village		Julheni 1 village attached			
Distance from qasba		10 kos towards West			
Total Area		15000			
Asli (cultivable)		13000			
Parat (fallow)		2000			
% of Cultivable Area		86.67%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	14546	4337	10208	29.82	70.18

Name of the Village		Lalnipur			
Distance from qasba		3 kos towards West			
Total Area		4000			
Asli (cultivable)		3600			
Parat (fallow)		400			
% of Cultivable Area		90%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	3050	1350	1700	44.26	55.74

Name of the Village		Valaas			
Distance from qasba		10 kos towards East			
Total Area		3500			
Asli (cultivable)		3200			
Parat (fallow)		300			
% of Cultivable Area		91.43%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	3920	1916	2004	48.88	51.12

Name of the Village		Vaasni Buzurg			
Distance from qasba		17 kos towards West			
Total Area		6000			
Asli (cultivable)		5200			
Parat (fallow)		800			
% of Cultivable Area		86.67%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	9670	3027	6693	31.30	69.21

Name of the Village		Vajavaas			
Distance from qasba		20 kos towards West			
Total Area		8000			
Asli (cultivable)		6500			
Parat (fallow)		1500			
% of Cultivable Area		81.25%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	5787	3436	2351	59.37	40.63

Name of the Village		Tehervaas			
Distance from qasba		1 kos towards West			
Total Area		40000			
Asli (cultivable)		32000			
Parat (fallow)		8000			
% of Cultivable Area		80%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
Total	11655	11265	400	96.65	3.43

Name of the Village					Tilakpur
Distance from qasba					6 kos towards West
Total Area					13000
Asli (cultivable)					11700
Parat (fallow)					1300
% of Cultivable Area					90%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	5596	4881	715	87.22	12.78

Name of the Village					Turkvaas
Distance from qasba					16 kos towards West
Total Area					3000
Asli (cultivable)					2800
Parat (fallow)					200
% of Cultivable Area					93.33%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	4211	1224	2987	29.07	70.93

Name of the Village					Tatera
Distance from qasba					7 kos towards north
Total Area					2000
Asli (cultivable)					1800
Parat (fallow)					200
% of Cultivable Area					90%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	5661	2102	3559	37.13	62.87

Name of the Village					Junghau
Distance from qasba					13 kos towards West
Total Area					7000
Asli (cultivable)					6000
Parat (fallow)					1000
% of Cultivable Area					85.71%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	5645	2649	2996	46.93	53.07

Name of the Village					Chachghari
Distance from qasba					25 kos towards West
Total Area					8000
Asli (cultivable)					6500
Parat (fallow)					1500
% of Cultivable Area					81.25%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	4074.76	2225	1849.76	54.60	45.40

Name of the Village					Charanvaas
Distance from qasba					17 kos towards West
Total Area					10000
Asli (cultivable)					7000
Parat (fallow)					3000
% of Cultivable Area					70%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	1754	1718	136	97.95	7.75

Name of the Village					Vainpur
Distance from qasba					19 kos towards West
Total Area					8000
Asli (cultivable)					7300
Parat (fallow)					700
% of Cultivable Area					91.25%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	3949	2249	1700	56.95	43.05

Name of the Village		Jhavaas			
Distance from qasba		16 kos towards West			
Total Area		5000			
Asli (cultivable)		4600			
Parat (fallow)		400			
% of Cultivable Area		92%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	2094	996	1098	47.56	52.44

Name of the Village		Jotsar			
Distance from qasba		9 kos towards West			
Total Area		19000			
Asli (cultivable)		13000			
Parat (fallow)		6000			
% of Cultivable Area		68.42%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	6976	5414	1552	77.61	22.25

Name of the Village		Jalpawali			
Distance from qasba		10 kos towards West			
Total Area		6000			
Asli (cultivable)		5200			
Parat (fallow)		800			
% of Cultivable Area		86.67%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	5564	5289	275	95.06	4.94

Name of the Village		? pur (document brittled)			
Distance from qasba		7 kos towards West			
Total Area		4000			
Asli (cultivable)		3600			
Parat (fallow)		400			
% of Cultivable Area		90%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	5639	1730	3909	30.68	69.32

Name of the Village		Jagah Jamacharan Ka Vaas			
Distance from qasba		20 kos towards West			
Total Area		800			
Asli (cultivable)		-			
Parat (fallow)		-			
% of Cultivable Area					
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	1393	422.25	970.43	30.31	69.66

Name of the Village		Chachaki Vaghai			
Distance from qasba		7 kos towards south West			
Total Area		15000			
Asli (cultivable)		13500			
Parat (fallow)		1500			
% of Cultivable Area		90%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	13707	3432	9674	25.04	70.58

Name of the Village		Gujarsi Ka Vaas			
Distance from qasba		21 kos towards West			
Total Area		9000			
Asli (cultivable)		8200			
Parat (fallow)		800			
% of Cultivable Area		91.11%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	4307.75	2423	1884	56.25	43.74

Name of the Village				Gheenapur 1 village attached	
Distance from qasba				17 kos towards West	
Total Area				7000	
Asli (cultivable)				6500	
Parat (fallow)				500	
% of Cultivable Area				92.86%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	9333	3912	5430	41.92	58.18

Name of the Village				Halarnipuri	
Distance from qasba				25 kos towards West	
Total Area				10000	
Asli (cultivable)				8500	
Parat (fallow)				1500	
% of Cultivable Area				85%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	5006	3093	1913	61.79	38.21

Name of the Village				Document brittle	
Distance from qasba				25 kos from qasba, direction not clear in the document	
Total Area				3000	
Asli (cultivable)				2700	
Parat (fallow)				300	
% of Cultivable Area				90%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	1118	1113	5	99.55	0.45

Name of the Village				Dasnaula 1 village attached Haripur	
Distance from qasba				25 kos towards West	
Total Area				35000	
Asli (cultivable)				31200	
Parat (fallow)				3800	
% of Cultivable Area				89.14%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	9776	5053	4728	51.69	48.36

Name of the Village				Chhildeva Ka Vaas	
Distance from qasba				16 kos towards West	
Total Area				8000	
Asli (cultivable)				7000	
Parat (fallow)				1000	
% of Cultivable Area				87.5%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	4812.75	2184.75	2757	45.40	57.29

Name of the Village				Ghuahadsar	
Distance from qasba				8 kos towards West	
Total Area				12000	
Asli (cultivable)				10000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				83.33%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	16758	6609	10145	39.44	60.54

Name of the Village				Datauvaas Amarpur	
Distance from qasba				25 kos towards West	
Total Area				25000	
Asli (cultivable)				21000	
Parat (fallow)				4000	
% of Cultivable Area				84%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	13847	6366	7481	45.97	54.03

Name of the Village				Dhaulaghari	
Distance from qasba				22 kos towards West	
Total Area				16000	
Asli (cultivable)				14000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				87.5%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	2330	1465	865	62.88	37.12

Name of the Village				Dhamuno	
Distance from qasba				3 kos towards West	
Total Area				17000	
Asli (cultivable)				14800	
Parat (fallow)				2200	
% of Cultivable Area				87.06%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	8413	3362	5158	39.96	61.31

Name of the Village				Dhauvolai Vaas	
Distance from qasba				7 kos towards West	
Total Area				17000	
Asli (cultivable)				15000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				88.24%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	19875	8875	11000	44.65	55.35

Name of the Village				Dauralo 1 village attached	
Distance from qasba				3 kos towards West	
Total Area				16000	
Asli (cultivable)				14500	
Parat (fallow)				1500	
% of Cultivable Area				90.63%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	6700	2925	3875	43.66	57.84

Name of the Village				Ruhlaan	
Distance from qasba				21 kos towards West	
Total Area				7000	
Asli (cultivable)				6000	
Parat (fallow)				1000	
% of Cultivable Area				85.71%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	7305	3605	3690	49.35	50.51

Name of the Village				Raichandpura	
Distance from qasba				22 kos towards West	
Total Area				2000	
Asli (cultivable)				1900	
Parat (fallow)				100	
% of Cultivable Area				95%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	3706	1256	2455	33.89	66.24

Name of the Village				Ramchand Charan Ka Vaas	
Distance from qasba				9 kos towards West	
Total Area				1000	
Asli (cultivable)				-	
Parat (fallow)				-	
% of Cultivable Area					
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	685.5	231	454.5	33.70	66.30

Name of the Village				Rilavta	
Distance from qasba				16 kos towards West	
Total Area				7000	
Asli (cultivable)				6000	
Parat (fallow)				1000	
% of Cultivable Area				85.71%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	8662	4346	4316	50.17	49.83

Name of the Village				Raipur	
Distance from qasba				7 kos towards north	
Total Area				7000	
Asli (cultivable)				6000	
Parat (fallow)				1000	
% of Cultivable Area				85.71%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	5529	2791	2738	50.48	49.52

Name of the Village				Ridaas	
Distance from qasba				10 kos towards West	
Total Area				22000	
Asli (cultivable)				19000	
Parat (fallow)				3000	
% of Cultivable Area				86.36%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	17395	5551	11949	31.91	68.69

Name of the Village				Raunvaal Vaas 3 villages attached Shyampur Kaari Kishanpur	
Distance from qasba				20 kos towards West	
Total Area				25000	
Asli (cultivable)				21000	
Parat (fallow)				4000	
% of Cultivable Area				84%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	29391.5	11002	18389.5	37.43	62.57

Name of the Village				Saawalpur	
Distance from qasba				16 kos towards West	
Total Area				5000	
Asli (cultivable)				4500	
Parat (fallow)				500	
% of Cultivable Area				90%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	2773.5	1311	1462.5	47.27	52.73

Name of the Village				Sundarpur	
Distance from qasba				20 kos towards West	
Total Area				8000	
Asli (cultivable)				7000	
Parat (fallow)				1000	
% of Cultivable Area				87.5%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	5527.75	2779	2748.75	50.27	49.73

Name of the Village				Sihai	
Distance from qasba				6 kos towards south	
Total Area				3000	
Asli (cultivable)				2600	
Parat (fallow)				400	
% of Cultivable Area				86.67%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	7409	2615	4794	35.29	64.71

Name of the Village				Suhlavaas	
Distance from qasba				24 kos towards West	
Total Area				12000	
Asli (cultivable)				10000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				83.33%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	4469	3084	1385	69.01	30.99

Name of the Village				Sihauri	
Distance from qasba				7 kos towards West	
Total Area				9000	
Asli (cultivable)				8000	
Parat (fallow)				1000	
% of Cultivable Area				88.89%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	9919	7119	2800	71.77	28.23

Name of the Village				Surera 1 village attached Vena Ka Vaas	
Distance from qasba				24 kos towards	
Total Area				12000	
Asli (cultivable)				10000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				83.33%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	8152	6072	2080	74.48	25.52

Name of the Village				Sidhauh Vaas 2 villages attached	
Distance from qasba				7 kos towards	
Total Area				15000	
Asli (cultivable)				13000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				86.67%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	25857.5	9444.5	16413	36.53	63.47

Name of the Village				Saajarsar	
Distance from qasba				10 kos towards West	
Total Area				9000	
Asli (cultivable)				8000	
Parat (fallow)				1000	
% of Cultivable Area				88.89%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	3467	2596	871	74.88	25.12

Name of the Village				Sukho	
Distance from qasba				20 kos towards West	
Total Area				6000	
Asli (cultivable)				5400	
Parat (fallow)				600	
% of Cultivable Area				90%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	4052	1715	2332	42.32	57.55

Name of the Village				Sargauth 1 village attached	
Distance from qasba				8 kos towards West	
Total Area				18000	
Asli (cultivable)				15000	
Parat (fallow)				3000	
% of Cultivable Area				83.33%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	11246.52	5473	5778.52	48.66	51.38

Name of the Village				Surani 1 village attached	
Distance from qasba				5 kos towards North	
Total Area				12000	
Asli (cultivable)				10500	
Parat (fallow)				1500	
% of Cultivable Area				87.5%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	7105	3742	3363	52.67	47.33

Name of the Village				Samani 1 village attached	
Distance from qasba				18 kos towards West	
Total Area				10000	
Asli (cultivable)				8800	
Parat (fallow)				1200	
% of Cultivable Area				88%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	6371.5	2754	3617.5	43.22	56.78

Name of the Village				Silalo	
Distance from qasba				6 kos towards West	
Total Area				18000	
Asli (cultivable)				17500	
Parat (fallow)				500	
% of Cultivable Area				97.22%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	7287.5	3458.5	3829	47.46	52.54

Name of the Village				Kishorevaas	
Distance from qasba				17 kos towards West	
Total Area				5000	
Asli (cultivable)				4400	
Parat (fallow)				600	
% of Cultivable Area				88%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	7367	2684	4709	36.43	63.92

Name of the Village				Garh	
Distance from qasba				5 kos towards north	
Total Area				21000	
Asli (cultivable)				18700	
Parat (fallow)				2300	
% of Cultivable Area				89.05%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	8026.5	4717	3425.5	58.77	42.68

Name of the Village				Kanhipur	
Distance from qasba				8 kos towards south	
Total Area				5000	
Asli (cultivable)				4500	
Parat (fallow)				500	
% of Cultivable Area				90%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	8270	3371	4113	40.76	49.73

Name of the Village				Karirivaas 1 village attached	
Distance from qasba				2 kos towards West	
Total Area				13000	
Asli (cultivable)				11300	
Parat (fallow)				1700	
% of Cultivable Area				86.92%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	8869.25	3811	3885.25	42.97	43.81

Name of the Village				Guvarni	
Distance from qasba				24 kos towards West	
Total Area				9000	
Asli (cultivable)				7500	
Parat (fallow)				1500	
% of Cultivable Area				83.33%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	4386	1674	2712	38.17	61.83

Name of the Village				Gaujavaas	
Distance from qasba				22 kos towards West	
Total Area				10000	
Asli (cultivable)				7000	
Parat (fallow)				3000	
% of Cultivable Area				70%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	3397	1897	1500	55.84	44.16

Name of the Village				Khachravaas	
Distance from qasba				18 kos towards West	
Total Area				12000	
Asli (cultivable)				10000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				83.33%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	11940	7264	4735	60.84	39.66

Name of the Village				Ganvano	
Distance from qasba				20 kos towards West	
Total Area				9000	
Asli (cultivable)				7000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				77.78%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	4247.56	2564	1673.56	60.36	39.40

Name of the Village				Khejnausi Vaas 2 villages attached Durdai Raipur Utang	
Distance from qasba				5 kos towards West	
Total Area				28000	
Asli (cultivable)				25000	
Parat (fallow)				3000	
% of Cultivable Area				89.29%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	33981	10663	17767	31.38	52.29

Name of the Village				Kaalikhera	
Distance from qasba				5 kos towards north	
Total Area				4000	
Asli (cultivable)				3500	
Parat (fallow)				500	
% of Cultivable Area				87.5%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	2860	1680	1180	58.74	41.26

Name of the Village				Kalyanpur	
Distance from qasba				6 kos towards West	
Total Area				7000	
Asli (cultivable)				6000	
Parat (fallow)				1000	
% of Cultivable Area				85.71%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	7300	4065	3235	55.68	79.58

Name of the Village					Guchhila
Distance from qasba					4 kos towards north
Total Area					4000
Asli (cultivable)					3700
Parat (fallow)					300
% of Cultivable Area					92.5%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	1357	615	697	45.32	51.36

Name of the Village					Gudri
Distance from qasba					15 kos towards West
Total Area					4000
Asli (cultivable)					3700
Parat (fallow)					300
% of Cultivable Area					92.5%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	6425	2097	4328	32.64	67.36

Name of the Village					Khatuvaas I village attached Kedarpur
Distance from qasba					15 kos towards
Total Area					18000
Asli (cultivable)					14500
Parat (fallow)					3500
% of Cultivable Area					80.56%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	21555	7251	14304	33.64	66.36

Name of the Village					Kulivachak
Distance from qasba					Towards West, distance not mentioned
Total Area					25000
Asli (cultivable)					20000
Parat (fallow)					5000
% of Cultivable Area					80%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	15734	8472	7262	53.85	46.15

Name of the Village					Kahau
Distance from qasba					13 kos towards West
Total Area					2000
Asli (cultivable)					1500
Parat (fallow)					500
% of Cultivable Area					75%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	1474	1324	150	89.82	10.18

Name of the Village					Kotnivaas Holako
Distance from qasba					7 kos towards West
Total Area					19000
Asli (cultivable)					16000
Parat (fallow)					3000
% of Cultivable Area					84.21%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	6500	5425	1075	83.46	16.54

Name of the Village					Kaulka
Distance from qasba					6 kos towards West
Total Area					8000
Asli (cultivable)					7500
Parat (fallow)					500
% of Cultivable Area					93.75%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	6560	2014	4546	30.70	69.30

Name of the Village				Khativaas	
Distance from qasba				29 kos towards West	
Total Area				3000	
Asli (cultivable)				2200	
Parat (fallow)				800	
% of Cultivable Area				73.33%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	1158	1158	0	100.00	0.00

Name of the Village				Gaudvaas	
Distance from qasba				25 kos towards West	
Total Area				10000	
Asli (cultivable)				8000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				80%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	3749	3674	75	98.00	2.00

Name of the Village				Kakrovaas Vijaypur	
Distance from qasba				22 kos towards West	
Total Area				13000	
Asli (cultivable)				10000	
Parat (fallow)				3000	
% of Cultivable Area				76.92%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	10864	4836	6228	44.51	57.33

Name of the Village				Kishanpur	
Distance from qasba				10 kos towards West	
Total Area				3500	
Asli (cultivable)				2800	
Parat (fallow)				700	
% of Cultivable Area				80%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	5241	4137	1094	78.94	20.87

Name of the Village				Karanvaas Valavaal Vadochho	
Distance from qasba				20 kos towards West	
Total Area				25000	
Asli (cultivable)				21000	
Parat (fallow)				4000	
% of Cultivable Area				84%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	14267	5182	9085	36.32	63.68

Name of the Village				Khohrau	
Distance from qasba				22 kos towards West	
Total Area				6000	
Asli (cultivable)				4200	
Parat (fallow)				1800	
% of Cultivable Area				70.00%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	1966.75	1565	411.75	79.57	20.94

Name of the Village				Lalasar Vaas	
Distance from qasba				14 kos towards West	
Total Area				14000	
Asli (cultivable)				12500	
Parat (fallow)				1500	
% of Cultivable Area				89.29%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	16418.5	5767	10651.5	35.13	64.87

Name of the Village					Laavi
Distance from qasba					18 kos towards West
Total Area					10000
Asli (cultivable)					8000
Parat (fallow)					2000
% of Cultivable Area					80%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	6106	5981	125	97.95	2.05

Name of the Village					Laalpur
Distance from qasba					17 kos towards West
Total Area					4000
Asli (cultivable)					3500
Parat (fallow)					500
% of Cultivable Area					87.5%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	4611.5	2227	2374.5	48.29	51.49

Name of the Village					Lisaani
Distance from qasba					4 kos towards West
Total Area					12000
Asli (cultivable)					10600
Parat (fallow)					1400
% of Cultivable Area					88.33%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	8399	2941	5458	35.02	64.98

Name of the Village					Lunavaal
Distance from qasba					16 kos towards West
Total Area					10000
Asli (cultivable)					7000
Parat (fallow)					3000
% of Cultivable Area					70%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	5782.75	2702.75	3080	46.74	53.26

Name of the Village					Mancho Mandakau
Distance from qasba					11 kos towards south
Total Area					10000
Asli (cultivable)					9000
Parat (fallow)					1000
% of Cultivable Area					90%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	6724	2166	4558	32.21	67.79

Name of the Village					Malikpur Khurd
Distance from qasba					20 kos towards West
Total Area					4000
Asli (cultivable)					3500
Parat (fallow)					500
% of Cultivable Area					87.5%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	5492	2028	3464	36.93	63.07

Name of the Village					Maalkala
Distance from qasba					8 kos towards West
Total Area					4000
Asli (cultivable)					3300
Parat (fallow)					700
% of Cultivable Area					82.5%
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	1172	1122	50	95.73	4.27

Name of the Village				Meo Bhoran Ka Vaas	
Distance from qasba				22 kos towards	
Total Area				15000	
Asli (cultivable)				10000	
Parat (fallow)				5000	
% of Cultivable Area				66.67%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	8326.5	3740.5	4585	44.92	55.07

Name of the Village				Mirai	
Distance from qasba				22 kos towards West	
Total Area				6000	
Asli (cultivable)				5000	
Parat (fallow)				1000	
% of Cultivable Area				83.33%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	5790.5	2353.5	3837	40.64	66.26

Name of the Village				Manchhau Eegda Ka	
Distance from qasba				25 kos towards West	
Total Area				18000	
Asli (cultivable)				12000	
Parat (fallow)				6000	
% of Cultivable Area				66.67%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	9031	6805	3326	75.35	36.83

Name of the Village				Maurilavaas	
Distance from qasba				21 kos towards West	
Total Area				7000	
Asli (cultivable)				5000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				71.43%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	2744	1757	988	64.03	36.01

Name of the Village				Murhavaas	
Distance from qasba				29 kos towards West	
Total Area				10000	
Asli (cultivable)				7500	
Parat (fallow)				2500	
% of Cultivable Area				75%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	2702.25	1771	931.25	65.54	34.46

Name of the Village				Maangarh	
Distance from qasba				2 kos towards north	
Total Area				4000	
Asli (cultivable)				3500	
Parat (fallow)				500	
% of Cultivable Area				87.5%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	2287	905	1382	39.57	60.43

Name of the Village				Mehrauli	
Distance from qasba				7 kos towards West	
Total Area				13000	
Asli (cultivable)				11000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				84.62%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	23612	7919	15693	33.54	66.46

Name of the Village				Mudrohvaas Khurrampur Katau	
Distance from qasba				5 kos towards West	
Total Area				22000	
Asli (cultivable)				20000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				90.91%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	32120	11429	21728	35.58	67.65

Name of the Village				Malikpur Buzurg	
Distance from qasba				8 kos towards south	
Total Area				13000	
Asli (cultivable)				11700	
Parat (fallow)				1300	
% of Cultivable Area				90%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	14871	5048	9823	33.95	66.05

Name of the Village				Mudli	
Distance from qasba				18 kos towards West	
Total Area				10000	
Asli (cultivable)				8000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				80%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	9236	4309	4927	46.65	53.35

Name of the Village				Madni	
Distance from qasba				15 kos towards West	
Total Area				7000	
Asli (cultivable)				6000	
Parat (fallow)				1000	
% of Cultivable Area				85.71%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	8476.77	4720	3756.77	55.68	44.32

Name of the Village				Mayi 1 village attached Khohri	
Distance from qasba				7 kos towards West	
Total Area				20000	
Asli (cultivable)				18000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				90%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	8345.28	5039	3306.28	60.38	39.62

Name of the Village				Madho Ka Vaas	
Distance from qasba				9 kos towards West	
Total Area				350	
Asli (cultivable)				-	
Parat (fallow)				-	
% of Cultivable Area					
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	1361	567	794	41.66	58.34

Name of the Village				Narsinghpur	
Distance from qasba				8 kos towards south West	
Total Area				5000	
Asli (cultivable)				3000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				60%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	3983	1357	2624	34.07	65.88

Name of the Village				Nalwa	
Distance from qasba				26 kos towards West	
Total Area				20000	
Asli (cultivable)				17000	
Parat (fallow)				3000	
% of Cultivable Area				85%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	7574	5147	2423	67.96	31.99

Name of the Village				Nagla Kala Ka	
Distance from qasba				9 kos towards West	
Total Area				12000	
Asli (cultivable)				10000	
Parat (fallow)				2000	
% of Cultivable Area				83.33%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	9660	3440	6220	35.61	64.39

Name of the Village				Nadri Salaihadi Pur	
Distance from qasba				18 kos towards West	
Total Area				10000	
Asli (cultivable)				8200	
Parat (fallow)				1800	
% of Cultivable Area				82%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabi
1758-1767	7854	4034	3820	51.36	48.64

Name of the Village				Nagla Fauj Ka Vaas	
Distance from qasba				3 kos towards West	
Total Area				16000	
Asli (cultivable)				14500	
Parat (fallow)				1500	
% of Cultivable Area				90.63%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	20143	7879	12264	39.12	60.88

Name of the Village				Neebavaas	
Distance from qasba				25 kos towards West	
Total Area				5000	
Asli (cultivable)				4300	
Parat (fallow)				700	
% of Cultivable Area				86%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	2381.75	1729	706.75	72.59	29.67

Name of the Village				Nagal Gaunanda Ka	
Distance from qasba				10 kos towards West	
Total Area				6000	
Asli (cultivable)				5000	
Parat (fallow)				1000	
% of Cultivable Area				83.33%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	6835	1912	4913	27.97	71.88

Name of the Village				Nausaal	
Distance from qasba				22 kos towards West	
Total Area				4000	
Asli (cultivable)				3500	
Parat (fallow)				500	
% of Cultivable Area				87.5%	
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	5046	2685	2661	53.21	52.73

Name of the Village		Nadrau			
Distance from gasba		20 kos towards West			
Total Area		5000			
Asli (cultivable)		4600			
Parat (fallow)		400			
% of Cultivable Area		92%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	7848.02	4144.75	3803.27	52.81	48.46

Name of the Village		Nagal Gaga Ka			
Distance from gasba		20 kos towards West			
Total Area		8000			
Asli (cultivable)		7000			
Parat (fallow)		1000			
% of Cultivable Area		87.5%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	5251	1844.5	3406.5	35.13	64.87

Name of the Village		Nathusar Vaas			
Distance from gasba		7 kos towards West			
Total Area		22000			
Asli (cultivable)		18000			
Parat (fallow)		4000			
% of Cultivable Area		81.82%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	16513	5805	10708	35.15	64.85

Name of the Village		Nagal Ramsingh			
Distance from gasba		5 kos towards West			
Total Area		12000			
Asli (cultivable)		10800			
Parat (fallow)		1200			
% of Cultivable Area		90%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	18393.76	7563	10830.76	41.12	58.88

Name of the Village		Narai			
Distance from gasba		6 kos towards North			
Total Area		5000			
Asli (cultivable)		4000			
Parat (fallow)		1000			
% of Cultivable Area		80%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	1341	487	854	36.32	63.68

Name of the Village		Nayinvaas 2 villages attached Ranipur Jodhpur			
Distance from gasba		-			
Total Area		14000			
Asli (cultivable)		12000			
Parat (fallow)		2000			
% of Cultivable Area		85.71%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	11663	5733	5930	49.16	50.84

Name of the Village		Hathohra			
Distance from gasba		3 kos towards North			
Total Area		7000			
Asli (cultivable)		6000			
Parat (fallow)		1000			
% of Cultivable Area		85.71%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	4390	1680	2810	38.27	64.01

Name of the Village		Hastero Khurd			
Distance from qasba		20 kos towards West			
Total Area		7000			
Asli (cultivable)		5500			
Parat (fallow)		1500			
% of Cultivable Area		78.57%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	2416	1417	1001	58.65	41.43

Name of the Village		Harsoli			
Distance from qasba		20 kos towards West			
Total Area		21400			
Asli (cultivable)		18200			
Parat (fallow)		3200			
% of Cultivable Area		85.05%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	19953	10684	9269	53.55	46.45

Name of the Village		Haaspur			
Distance from qasba		7 kos towards West			
Total Area		7000			
Asli (cultivable)		-			
Parat (fallow)		-			
% of Cultivable Area					
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	12372	5812	6560	46.98	53.02

Name of the Village		Hastero Buzurg1			
Distance from qasba		12 kos towards south			
Total Area		25000			
Asli (cultivable)		20000			
Parat (fallow)		5000			
% of Cultivable Area		80%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	25529	8848	16680	34.66	65.34

Name of the Village		Heegunovaas Haripur			
Distance from qasba		9 kos towards West			
Total Area		6000			
Asli (cultivable)		5500			
Parat (fallow)		500			
% of Cultivable Area		91.67%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	4888.5	1444	3444.5	29.54	70.46

Name of the Village		Haibukavaas			
Distance from qasba		11 kos towards			
Total Area		800			
Asli (cultivable)		800			
Parat (fallow)		0			
% of Cultivable Area		100%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	539	349	190	64.75	35.25

Name of the Village		Naruka Vaas			
Distance from qasba		3 kos towards North			
Total Area		2000			
Asli (cultivable)		1500			
Parat (fallow)		500			
% of cultivable area		75%			
V.S.	Total	Kharif	Rabi	% of Kharif	% of Rabis
1758-1767	1120.5	584	536.5	52.12	47.88

Appendix III

सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम
३१८	१४८		
म. री. म. री.			
१८८	१२८	१४८	
सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम
३१८	१४८		
म. री. म. री.			
१८८	१२८	१४८	३८
सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम
३१८	१४८		
म. री. म. री.			
१८८	१२८	१४८	३८
सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम
१४८	१४८		
म. री. म. री.			
११९	३८	११९	३८

सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम
३१८	१४८		
म. री. म. री.			
१८८	१२८	१४८	
सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम
३१८	१४८		
म. री. म. री.			
१८८	१२८	१४८	३८
सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम	सर्वोत्तम
१४८	१४८		
म. री. म. री.			
११९	३८	११९	३८

Muwazana Dahsala

सदा १७८२ सदा १७८३
 ६०९ १००९
 म- री म- री
 १४९ २६९ ६६९ ३३९
 सदा १७८४ सदा १७८५
 १००९ १०१९
 म- री म- री
 ६६९ ३३९ ६९९ ३३९
 सदा १७८६ सदा १७८७
 १४९ १३९
 म- री म- री
 १४९ ३३९ ३०९ २३९
 सदा १७८८ सदा १७८९
 १०९ ४४९
 म- री म- री
 ३१९ ११९ २४९ १४९

११
 मवाजकाहेस
 लाप्रहीने
 मो. प्रायोजी रजवली
 चरगावदिनातुदीस
 कुलप्रागेरही. ४५२॥
 सोमरही. ४५२॥
 ४०९ हीवी
 ४५२
 मवाजकाहेस
 सदा १७८९ सदा १७९०
 ६३९ ७०९
 म- री म- री
 ३०९ ३३९ ३४९ ३६९

Muwazana Dahsala

सदा लुट्टे सदा लुट्टे
 डिज्डः डिज्डः
 सदा लुट्टे सदा लुट्टे
 डिज्डः डिज्डः
 सदा लुट्टे सदा लुट्टे
 डिज्डः डिज्डः

सदा लुट्टे सदा लुट्टे
 डिज्डः डिज्डः
 सदा लुट्टे सदा लुट्टे
 डिज्डः डिज्डः
 सदा लुट्टे सदा लुट्टे
 डिज्डः डिज्डः
 सदा लुट्टे सदा लुट्टे
 डिज्डः डिज्डः

संवत् १७५३	संवत् १७५३
३६७	४५३
षरीक रवी	षरीक रवी
२५९ ११६	२७२ १८९
संवत् १७५४	संवत् १७५५
४५३	४५३
षरीक रवी	षरीक रवी
२७२ १८९	२७२ १८९
संवत् १७५६	संवत् १७५७
४५३	४५३
षरीक रवी	षरीक रवी
२७२ १८९	२७२ १८९

Taqsim Dahsala

श्रीरविचन्द्र

श्री. रजस्थान

॥ सिद्धी श्रीमहाराजाधिराजमहाराजाजी श्री गी
देवराणाठमल लिखतकसुनवे देना वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
बघोडतसलीमओधरिज्योनीओठडासमामाश्रीमहारा
जाधिराजडापूनिपतापसोनलाछेजीश्रीमहाराजावि
राजडासुषसमायाधनीधनीपलपलडासदाओरोनिना
रिजेनीपरेनिश्रीमहाराजाधिराजसलांमतिक्रवताई
वैगमाठडासिदादमेडेइसंघिडरिसलूडकनिगोवसेवे
इओवडसमपंडरिडिसादकनिनिपठेवपाउहोपुगध
पाएदसमजपूतराधिसावधोनीसैनहुओउमेदवसरा
पणीमवविलेसीडांडीगोव

Arzdasht (Rajasthani)

हिजेजीपरीनेश्रीमहाराजाधिराजसमस्त
 तोगाठकडिसादमेदेउसंघिकरिसल्लुठकरीगोवमेवे
 इच्छोमकुसमपुंडरिसादकरीनिपटवपाउहोपुगा
 पाएदसंजपूतनाथसाधुधोनीसोनेछाकोउमेदवसथ
 जोश्रीमहाराजाधिराजमुलकडीभवरीलेसीहंडीगोव
 रघसतिश्रमोवैलाकोमकावसुणजिजाटांडीतडस
 रमाकुडरीकावदोण्ठुठिघोमिडोहोयुलनेहीसोए
 याहीनसीताएजीएगीगाडिउकुवामेश्रीमहाराजाधि
 राजसल्लंमतिनैतमुदिनैकयानकुमुसदकापुई
 कुगोवडाछेसगापुनैसिसगलीमवुसीयेरिलिगापाग
 वमेभवरीहुईतवपालकासवामकुटनीपुडारनीकुव
 कासवामस्यारिजापुपुहुताथोसोवेधणामवुसीने
 रिआणोनैयलाएकरपासीमडावनेहोवसुंदरदा
 सपेवामडेवेदेधापुलहुवेथोडासाणेनधूटकोवक
 नपुडीगडुजीडीगापुनैसिकोवगोवुकीमवुसीस
 गलीलेगपुदेपुडोमडपरीजाडथोएंगेनैजापुवे
 श्रीमहाराजाधिराजसल्लंमतिनैजाटनैतडसीवमाध
 डरीछेतेवेसोआसीताडीहोपुजीमवुसीसगलीछे
 पडिदेआणामेआसाडामडनेनहीतोमुलकमेकावादा
 नैमेनयावहोपुकोमहोमहाराजिडासजपूतछंमहा
 राजिषावेदछेगोववदासतिश्रममनेवेजवोछे
 वेहतामजडाहछिषामीतीविसाधवदिहसगु

Arzdasht (Rajasthani)

نقل

عراق

رسول

داشته ۲۰ رمضان ۱۳۳۳

لیدر بهار از عمل خانه بخشنه الکاب الهیار این سخن مشروح و مبسوط لیدر کار نموده بنده
لیدر اظهار رسمیات موران سابقی که نموده که در این جهت و بنده در باب امانت ذات و کار
مبدا شرط کرده نموده بودند اما حال تا بوقت وقت است که تقدیرات را الله تعالی لیدر از آن
خانه ترا مقید شده خط عمده الکاب اینر حال را ازین بخت خاص سر بکمر جمیع الکاب نزد
بخشنه الکاب برسانید و بر این اینجانب موفدا شدت عمده الکاب از خانه عالی شان
تا فصل فعال نقد که کار بر و بکمرم الی امیدوار است که این جانب موفدا شدت
و حصول خط عمده الکاب با مرآت علی به آئین سپندیده در وقت نیاید که کام بودن
جمیع الکاب مدارا تمام و غیر از غره در بار جهان مداری که شوی که کار اند از حضور اقدس
از بخشنه الکاب بهره مند فعال و ابالت به تبت فاضل فعال لیدر در دلدیر سانه پیرایه ارقام
یافته که مطابق دستک بکمر عمده الکاب که مولات بقصد تبتیه جات کو ح
بند و فعال فرموده در موضع قول دایره نموده است و کار رسیدن از دایه بکسر جمیع
کردن داران که عمده الکاب سر ادل نموده اند داریم بجز در رسیدن آن پیاو آید
کنش از آنک بگذریش بجز در ش عبور نموده بدان منزل موقوف و به شوم این سخن
موجب کسر و کار و اینها ج باطن در لختی که نشد یعنی که این مدت که در علی
از وطن قریب رفت بجز در جهت و ش و دانی به منتظران آنجا انداخته خراب بود
و زود زود آن الکاب و بنده لیدر رسول عراق خانه ترا دو مستطیر و مستطیر که در این
نبودید و نهایت یاد شایع (بقیه بر صفحه آید)

Bibliography

Primary Sources

1. Persian Sources

i. *Arzdasht*, Persian, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

These are the letters of the officials of Amber Raja posted at different places in various *parganas*. The basic theme of these letters is the political, economic and administrative condition as in the *Vakils* Report. The letters contains good information regarding the activities of rebels and the action taken against them. The effect of these upheavals at *pargana* level can clearly be noticed in these documents.

ii. *Akhbarat-I-Darbar-I-Mualla*, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

Akhbarat are the records of the daily proceedings of the Mughal court. A news writer (*akhbar navis*) is always present at the court to record each and every incident of the Mughal court. The princes and nobles also had scribes to record the daily happenings of the Mughal court which is why the large collection of *Akhbarat* is available to us furnishing graphic details of the main events

iii. *Vakils Report*, Persian, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

These are the letters of the agent (*vakil*) of the Raja of Amber at the Mughal court. These *Vakil* Reports covers day to day development in the political, social, economic and administrative spheres of the Mughal Empire. It is written both in *Persian* as well as in *Rajasthani* language. It covers the period of 1681 to 1715. These *vakils* were expected to safeguard the interests of their masters at the Mughal court.

iv. *Farmans*, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

It is the order of the Mughal Emperor to his officials and nobles. Large number of Farman sent by the Mughal Emperor to the Raja of Amber regarding Jat problem and the approval, disapproval and the assignments of jagirs are the main subject of these Farmans. Large number of such Farmans are preserved in Rajasthan State Archives.

- v. *Khatoot*, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

Khatoots contains information about day to day functioning of administration at *pargana* level. The economic and political dimensions of local administration are the theme of most of the letters. These letters are written by one official of the state to another. The name of the place where these officials were posted and the political development of that place were the main subject of these Khatoots.

2. **Rajasthani Sources**

- i. *Arzdasht*, Rajasthani, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

These Arzdashts are in *Rajasthani* language but the nature of information is same as in Persian *Arzdashts*. These Arzdasht were translated into Persian language in order to send it to the Mughal Emperor by Amber Raja.

- ii. *Vakils Report*, Rajasthani, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

The Rajasthani Vakils Report are found more frequently after 1710. These reports are sent by the Vakils who were at the Mughal court. The *vakil* sends information regarding terms which he settled with the nobles and princes at the court in order to obtain *jagirs* for the Raja, factional intrigues, the developments took place at the court etc.

- iii. *Muwazana Dahsala Pargana Hindaun*, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

This document provides statistical account of ten years for different *parganas*. It contains information about the total area of *pargana*, the breakup of the total area into agricultural and non-agricultural land, the agricultural land it further provides information about the land occupied under both *rabi* and *kharif* crops for each ten year. Sometimes the non agricultural land is also divided such as uncultivated and saline soil in *pargana* Hindaun.

- iv. *Taqsim Dahsala Pargana Amarsar*, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

The *taqsim* are the summary account of revenue in the *pargana*, gives villagewise account. It generally gives the ten years account. The total area of *pargana*, the uncultivable land, area under cultivable land, forest, pools, *nullah*, hilly strips are mentioned. The total cultivable area as well as the area

under each harvest of *rabi* and *kharif* is also mentioned. Sometimes the distance from *qasba* and the direction was also mentioned.

3. Sanskrit Sources

- i. Shri Krishna Bhatt, *Ishwarvilas Mahakavya*, Rajasthan Puratatva Anveshan Mandir, Jaipur, 1658.

This book is in Sanskrit language written by the court poet of Amber ruler Ishwari Singh. The book deals with the Jat uprising during later Mughal period, Bishan Singh's expedition against the Jats and the services rendered by Hari Singh, the commander of Raja Bishan Singh in dealing with the Jat rebels in Mathura region.

4. French Sources

- i. *Les Memoirs De Wendel Sur Les Jat, Les Pathan Et Les Sikh*, Tr. Vir Singh, Radhakrishan Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 2000.

Wendel was a French traveller, who lived in the court of the Jat Raja Maharaja Jawahar Singh, right from the emergence of the Jat power to the time of Jawahar Singh. This account deals with almost every aspect of the Jat history.

5. Published Sources

- i. Khafi Khan, *Muntakhab-Ul-Lubab*, Eds. Maulvi Kabir Al Din Ahmad, Part 2, Bibliothica Indica, A Collection of Oriental Works, Pub. Under The Suprintendence of The Asiatic Society of Bengal, Urdu Guide Press, 1874, Calcutta.

Informs about the infringing activities of the Jats since the time of Aurangzeb and the two expedition sent against the Jat during the period of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah under the command of Sawai Jai Singh.

- ii. Gopal Narayan Bahura And Chandramani Singh, *Catalogue Of Historical Documents In Kapad Dwara*, Vol 1 And 2, Jaipur Public Charitable Trust, Jaipur, 1988.

The first volume contains the Farmans, Kharitas, Parwanas etc. related to the assignments of jagirs to Amber chiefs in lieu of their services against the Jats, the orders to punish the Jats and the activities of the Churaman and other Jat

leaders. The second volume give maps of the Jat forts like Sinsini, Thun and the network of Jat forts with notes on it. These maps also contains literary information written on it in order to show the location of the places and military arrangements at wartime.

- iii. G.D.Sharma, *Vakil Reports Maharajgan (1693-1712 A.D.)*, Radha Krishan Prakashan Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1987.

These *vakils* report are edited by the author. These are in Rajasthani language. Letters of the *Vakil* appointed at various places to send reports to Maharaja. As the time period shows, it contained information about the *jagirdari*, *ijaradari* and *watan* area of the Jats. It also talks about the Jats and the measures of Maharaja in dealing with the Jat problem.

- iv. *Shah Waliullah Dehalvi Ke Siyasi Makhtubat*, Eds. And Tr. K.A.Nizami, Nadwatul Muzzafin, New Delhi, 1961.

Informs about the disturbed condition in the Later Mughal period and the major problems contributing in weakening the Empire. The extension of the Jat power and observation on how to tackle these problems. It also informs about the prevalence of *ijaradari* system at that time, Jat forts, life of Surajmal etc.

- v. *Balmukundnama – Letters of The King Masker of 18th Century* Tr. Satish Chandra, Deptt. of History, A.M.U. Aligarh, 1972.

Informs about the disturbances created by the rebels near the capital and gives the detail information of how to bring them under control. It also informs about the relation between Sayyid Brothers and Churaman Jat.

- vi. Nawab Samsamuddaula Shahnawaz Khan And His Son Abdul Hayy, *Maasir-Ul-Umara*, Biographies of The Mohammadan And Hindu Officers of The Timurid Sovereigns of India From 1500 To About 1780 A.D.', Second Edition, Tr. H. Beveridge, Revised Annotated And Completed By Beni Prasad, Vol 1, Janaki Prakashan, Patna, 1979.

Gives an account about the activities of the Jats and throws interesting light on military clashes that took place eversince the time of Shahjahan between

the Jats and the imperial army upto the establishment of Royal House of Bharatpur.

- vii. *Iqbalnama*, By an Anonymous Contemporary Writer, Tr. S.H.Askari, Janaki Prakashan, New Delhi, 1983.

Inform mainly about the activities of Churaman and the two expeditions led against the Jats. Character and activities of Badan Singh, the invasion of Nadir Shah and its effect on the Jats and the Mughal Empire.

- viii. *The Chachnama-or Fathnama-i-Sindh*, An Ancient History Of Sindh' (Giving The Hindu Period Down To The Arab Conquest), Eds. N.A. Baloch, Institute of Islamic History, Culture and Civilization, Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan, 1983.

Deals with the Jats of lower Sindh during early medieval period. The terms imposed on the Jats by Chach and Muhammad Qasim. It also throws light on the martial behaviour of the Jats and about their origin also.

- ix. Bhimsen, *Tarikh-I-Dilkusha*, Tr. And Eds. V.D. Khobrekar, Deptt. Of Archives, Maharashtra, Bombay, 1972.

Inform about the Prince Bidar Bakht's march from Deccan to punish the Jats and the disturbed condition of Northern India due to Aurangzeb's involvement in Deccan wars.

- x. Munshi Devi Prasad, *Aurangzebnama*, Ashok Kumar Singh, Deptt. Of History, Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapitha Varanasi, Panchsheel Publication, Jaipur, 2001.

Inform about the disturbances created by Gokula Jat and the battle that took place between Gokula and the imperial army.

- xi. Muhammad Hadi Kamwar Khan, *Tazkerat-Us-Salatin-I-Chaghata*, Eds. Muzaffar Alam, New Delhi, 1980.

It also deals with the activities of Churaman, the Thun expedition of Sawai Jai Singh and the details of the battle, arms used in the battle, mansab received by Churaman etc.

- xii. Inayatullah Khan Kashmiri, *Kalimat-I-Tayibat*, Eds. S.M.Azizuddin, Iradat-i-Adabiyat-i-Dehli, New Delhi, 2009.
Gives information about the disturbances created by the Jats, the campaign sent under Bidar Bakht to punish the Jats of Sinsini.
- xiii. Abul Fazl, *Ain-I-Akbari*, Vol III, Eds. Nawal Kishore, Lucknow, 1883.
Gives detailed information of the Jat area i.e. *suba* of Agra and its environs, about its geography, main crops, total revenue, area occupied by each *sarkar* and *mahals* also, the *zamindar* caste of the area etc.
- xiv. *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, Tr. Alexander Rogers, Eds. H. Beveridge, First Pub. 1909, Munshiram Manohar Pub. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 1978.
This is the memoir of Jahangir. He has recorded the event of his time on daily basis. The book covers all the important incidents of his reign. It also informs about the geography, climate, crops, forest etc. of Northern India.
- xv. *Ruka'at-I-Alamgiri*, Or Letters Of Aurangzeb, Tr. Jamshed H.Bilimoria, New Delhi, 2009.
The book is a collection of Aurangzebs orders to various nobles and Princes. It contains a letter of Aurangzeb to his son for deputing his grandson against the Jats in collaboration with Bishan Singh.
- xvi. Saqi Mustaid Khan, *Maasir-I-Alamgiri*, Eds. Agha Ahmad Ali, Asiatic Society Of Bengal, Calcutta, 1871.
The book informs about the revolt of Gokula and Rajaram Jat, the expeditions sent under Hasan Ali Khan and Nawab Khan-i-Jahan Bahadur, the conquest of the forts of Soghar and Sinsini etc.
- xvii. Shivdas Lakhnawi, *Shahnama Munawwar Kalam*, Tr. S.H.Askari, Janaki Prakashan, Patna, 1980.
The source informs about the activities of Churaman, the expedition sent against the Jats, the role of Churaman in war of succession, his relation with Sayyid Brothers etc.

- xviii. W.Franklin, *History of The Reign of Shah Aulum (The Present Emperor of Hindostan)*, Originally Pub. London In 1798, Pioneer Ltd., Lucknow, 1974.
The book infirms about the gradual progress of the Jats and the later Jat leaders, the expedition of Najaf Khan against the Jats etc.

6. Unpublished Thesis

- i. Sumbul Haleem Khan, *Relations of Amber (Jaipur) State With Mughal Court, 1694-1742*, PhD. Thesis, Aligarh Muslim University, 1992.
Throws light on the *watan* and non *watan* areas of Amber Raja, his *jagir*, *ijara* and *watan* jagirs. Relation with nobles, the Jat problem etc.
- ii. Lokesh Bharti, *Reconstructing the Image of Meenas*, M Phil. Dissertation, Centre For Historical Studies, 1998.
The book deals with the history of Meenas. The writer mentions about the counter perspective approach for the study of these tribes. An attempt is made to study these tribes at regional level.

7. Reference Works

- i. *A Descriptive List of Khatoot Ahalkaran (Rajasthani)*, 1633 To 1769 A.D.', Second Edition, 1992, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
- ii. *A Descriptive List of Farmans*, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
- iii. *A Descriptive List of Vakils Report*, (Persian), Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
- iv. *A Descriptive List of Vakils Report*, (Rajasthani), Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.
- v. *A Descriptive List of Arzdasht*, (Rajasthani), Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner
- vi. *A Descriptive List of Arzdasht*, (Persian), Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner

- vii. J. T. Platts, *A Dictionary of Urdu, Classical Hindi and English*, New Delhi, 1977.
- viii. Steingass, *A Comprehensive Persian-English Dictionary Including the Arabic Words and Phrases to be met with Persian Literature*, New Delhi, 1981.
- ix. S.R.Sharma, *A Bibliography Of Mughal India (1526 To 1707 A.D.)*, Karnatak Publishing House, Bombay,
- x. Contains details of the sources of Mughal period. The book informs about the source Nuskha-i-Dilkusha dealing with the activities of Churaman Jat.
- xi. Irfan Habib, *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, Oxford University Press, 1982.
- xii. The Atlas contains the map of the whole of the Mughal Empire. The atlas of Rajasthan and Agra *suba* is utilized here.
- xiii. P.Saran, *Descriptive Catalogue of Non-Persian Sources Of Medieval Indian History*, New Delhi, 1965.
It is the catalogue of non Persian sources. The book mainly deals with the sources written in Rajasthani language. The book contains information about the activities of Churaman Jat and the army of Surajmal Jat employed by Amber rulers against Jodhpur.

8. Geographical Dictionaries

- i. James Rennel, *Memoirs Of A Map Of Hindostan; Or The Mughal Empire, With Introduction And Illustration Of The Geography And Devision Of That Country*, W.Bulmer And Co., London, Md Cc Xcii.
It describes the geographical condition of India during medieval period. The book also deals with the geographical condition of Bharatpur region during Mughal period and the worth of Doab area.
- ii. Nundo Lal Dey, *The Georaphical Dictionary Of Ancient And Medieval India*, W. Newman And Co., Calcutta, 1899.
It contains information about the geographical condition of India, its various areas and physiographic condition of these places. It also informs about the

geographical condition of Jat areas viz Doab, Gokul, Tilpat, Alwar, Mahaban, Mathura etc..

9. Secondary Sources

(English)

- i. K.R.Qanungo, *History of The House of Diggi*, With A Foreword – Shri Gopal Narayan Bahura, Edited And Annotated By Shyam Singh Ranawat, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1997.
Informs about the service of Hari Singh under Amber Raja and his various expeditions against the Jats in different phases. Also deals with the other aspects of the life of Hari Singh.
- ii. K.R.Qanungo, *History of The Jats*, First Pub. 1925, Calcutta, 2002.
Deals with the history of Jat rebellion from the reign of Aurangzeb, its rise, expansion and the decline of the Jat power.
- iii. K.Natwar Singh, Maharaja Suraj Mal – 1707-1763, His Lifes and Times, Radhakrishna Prakashan, New Delhi, 1981.
It starts from the early Jat rulers upto the time of Surajmal. The book deals with the emergence of Jat power and traces its history upto the time when Jat state reached its zenith.
- iv. C.S.Verma, Bharatpur – *A Saga of Invincible Courage*, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2004.
The book deals with the architectural features of Bharatpur fort.
- v. Ram Pande, *Social And Political History of The Jats – Bharatpur Upto 1826*, Shodhak Publications, Jaipur, 2006.
The book deals with the nature of Jat revolt, social status of the Jats and Rajputs, the clannish ties of the Jats, the clash of interest between the Jats and Rajputs, activities of Churaman and other Jat leaders, struggle for the establishment of power etc.

- vi. V.S.Bhargava, *Rise Of The Kachhwahas In Dhundhar* – (From The Earliest Time To The Death Of Sawai Jai Singh, 1793 A.D.), New Delhi, 1979.
The book contains information about the revolt of Gokula Jat, services rendered by Bishan Singh in dealing with the Jats, revolt of Rajaram and Churaman, appointment of Sawai Jai Singh against the Jats etc.
- vii. A.H.Bingley, *History, Caste And Culture Of Jats And Gujars*, Revised With Introduction By K.P.Bahadur, Ers Ers Publication, New Delhi, 1899.
Gives information about the origin of the Jats, the resistance of the Jats during later Mughal period, throws good light on the Jat areas and caste-wise distribution of the Jats in these areas, the social life of the Jats, their festivals, religious practices, ceremonies and about the basic features of the Jat dwellings.
- viii. V.S.Bhatnagar, *Life And Times Of Sawai Jai Singh* –(1688-1743), Impex India, New Delhi, 1974.
- ix. Deals with the infringing activities of Churaman, the Jat expedition under Sawai Jai Singh, pardon received by Churaman, Rajput-Jat alliance under Bishan Singh and the architectural activities of Badan Singh.
- x. Harish Chandra Tikkiwal, *Jaipur And The Later Mughals* (1707-1803 A.D.), Hema Printers, Jaipur, 1974.
The book deals with the expeditions of Sawai Jai Singh against the Jats, the pardon received by Churaman, the trajectory of the Jat, Rajputs and the Mughal Emperor. The role of Sayyid brothers and their relation with Churaman are also highlighted.
- xi. Satish Chandra, *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court- 1707-1740*, People's Publishing House, First Published, 1959, Third Edition, 1979.
The book deals with the political condition of India during later Mughal period. It throws light on the breakdown of the administration and factors of the weakening of Empire.

- xii. Satish Chandra, *Medieval India*, Part 2, Mughal Empire (1526- 1748), Revised Edition, Har Anand Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2007.

The book also contains the information about the Jat revolt in Mathura region, activities of Churaman and the expedition against the Jats under Sawai Jai Singh.

- xiii. L.P.Mathur, *Forts and Strongholds of Rajasthan*, Inter-India Publications, New Delhi, 1989.

It contains information about the forts of Rajasthan. The book also provides information about the fort of Bharatpur, its strategic location, the ditches, mud walls ramparts, the city wall, various gateways etc.

- xiv. M.S.Naravane, *The Rajputs of Rajputana – A Glimpse of Medieval Rajasthan*, New Delhi, 1999.

The book deals with the Jai Singh's expedition against the Jats, expansion of Jat power under Surajmal, Maratha-Jat relation under Surajmal, the monuments of Bharatpur and social status of the Jats.

- xv. G.C.Dwivedi, *The Jats-Thier Role In The Mughal Empire*, Maharaja Suraj Mal Memorial Education Society, First Published 1989, New Delhi.

The book contains information from the Jat uprising in 1669 upto the later Jat rulers. He talks about the decline of the Mughal Empire and the emergence of the Jats at the same time. The book also contain information about the personalities of individual Jat leaders. The role of Sayyid Brothers and their relation with Jats is also highlighted.

- xvi. M.C.Joshi, *Dig*, New Delhi, 1982.

The book throws good light on the monuments of Deeg like its palaces its ornamentation, water supplies, fountains, decorative methods, fort and fortification of the city, gardens etc.

- xvii. R.P.Rana, *Rebels To Rulers- The Rise of Jat Power In Medieval India* (C. 1665- 1735), New Delhi, 2006.

The book mentions about the rural stratification, rural setting, agricultural condition, various agricultural production, magnitude of land revenue demand etc. the book throws light on the uprising occurred during later Mughal period, the involvement of *zamindars* and peasants and various facets of these uprisings.

- xviii. J.N.Sarkar, *A History of Jaipur*, Orient Longman Publication, New Delhi, 1984.

The book mainly deals with the history of Jaipur. It also contains information about the Jat areas under Bishan Singh's jurisdiction and the assignment of the duty of punishing the Jats to Amber Chiefs by the Mughal Emperor.

- xix. Sunanda Bhattacharya, *Role of Jats And Rajputs At The Mughal Court (1707-1740)*, Book Treasure, Jodhpur, 1993.

The book contains information about the rise of the Jat power, factors behind their development, expedition against the Jats by the Mughal commanders, interest of Amber rulers in Jat area and the Jat-Rajput relationship etc.

- xx. Alexander Dow, *The History of Hindostan – Mohammadan Conquerers Of India*, Translated From Persian, The Second Edition, Vol 2, Asia Publishing House, New Delhi, 1819.

The book deals with the history of Jat under Surajmal, his political measures, his relation with the Mughal Emperor and the recovery of Awadh by Wazir Safdarjung and attitude of Surajmal towards this incident.

- xxi. William Irvine, *Later Mughals*, (Edited And Augmented With The history Of Nadir Shah's Invasion By J.N.Sarkar), Vol 1 And 2, Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, New Delhi, 1971.

The book deals with the Jats of Sinsini, the expeditions sent against the Jats, rise of Churaman, his role in battle of Jajau, relation of Churaman with the Mughal Emperors.

- xxii. William Irvine, *The Army Of Indian Moghuls : Its Organisation And Administration*, Urasia Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1962.

The book deals with the Mughal army, its organization, administration etc. It also informs about the army sent against the Jats under Sawai Jai Singh and the arms used by the Jat, plunder of Mughal cannon by the Jats.

- xxiii. J.H.Hutton, *Caste In India – Its Nature, Function And Origins*, Fourth Edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford House, Bombay, 1963.

The book deals with the various castes, the origin, and distribution in India. It also talks about the Jat and their social status.

- xxiv. John Beams, *Memoirs On The History, Folklore And Distribution of The Races of The North Western Provinces of India*, Vol 2, Sumit Publications, New Delhi, 1978.

The book deals with the various races of Northern India. It also talks about the Jats of Northern India, their origin and social status.

- xxv. B.K.Dabas, *The Political And Social History Of The Jats*, Sanjay Prakashan, New Delhi, 2001.

Mentions about Jat uprising during the reign of Aurangzeb. The Jat leaders are also mentioned. Surajmal, his political measures and his clash with the Mughals, the social life, the socio-political institutions of the Jats are mentioned here.

- xxvi. Shikha Jain, *Princely Terrain – Amber, Jaipur And Shekhawati*, Shubhi Publications, Gurgaon, 2005.

The book mainly deals with the history of Amber and Shekhawati. It also throws light on struggle of the Jats against the Mughals, the Jat expedition under Sawai Jai Singh and recognition of Badan Singh as the chief of the Jats.

- xxvii. Amit Verma, *Forts of India*, Ministry of Information And Broadcasting, Govt. of India, Patiala House, New Delhi, 1985.

Gives information about the forts of Ancient India their basic features, forts at Delhi, Gwalior, Rajasthan, Gujrat, Deccan, Afghan forts, Mughal forts, Maratha forts, South Indian forts, fort of Bharatpur, English forts etc.

- xxviii. A.P. Singh, *Forts and Fortifications in Indi*, Agam Kala Prakashan, New Delhi, 1987.

It informs about the mode of fortification in India, selection of a site for constructing forts, the different kinds of forts at different locations, the arrangement of water supply, the defensive structures and its importance for different purposes etc.

- xxix. Sydney Toy, *The Strongholds of India*, William Heinemann Ltd., London, 1957.

The book gives information about the basic features of the fortification of India, the defensive measures in building the forts.

- xxx. S.P. Gupta and Sumbul Haleem Khan, *Mughal Documents: Taqsim* (C. 1649-C. 1800), Publication Scheme, Jaipur, 1996.

The book throws light on the Importance of *taqsim* documents. It deals with the *taqsim* documents of various areas and especially the *taqsim* of *pargana* Udehi are fully utilized here provides it ten years account of each village of *pargana* and provides information about the geographical and economic condition of *pargana* Udehi.

- xxxi. G.N.Panth, *Studies In Indian Weapons And Warfare*, Foreword By K.M.Kariappa, Army Educational Stores, New Delhi, 1978.

The book informs about weapons, the Indian army, navy, the mode of fortification, its defensive characteristics, the siege operations etc.

- xxxii. Chandramani Singh, *Protected Monuments of Rajasthan*, Pub. By Jawahar Kala Kendra, Jaipur, In Association with Publication Scheme, Jaipur, 2002.

The book provides information about the monuments of Bharatpur, Deeg, Kumher, Weir, Kama, Noh etc Jat areas.

- xxxiii. S.P.Gupta, *Agrarian System of Eastern Rajasthan* (c. 1650-c.1750), Manohar Publications, New Delhi, 1986.

He has done a pioneering work on Eastern Rajasthan, purely based on primary sources. The book deals with the agrarian condition of eastern Rajasthan,

contains information about the agricultural production, revenue demand, various taxes, trade and commerce etc.

- xxxiv. Shyamaldas, Vir Vinod – *From Maharana Pratap To Sajjan Singh Sahib Including The Ahadnamas Of Mewar*, Vol II, Part III, Udaipur, 1880-87.

Gives the areawise account of Rajasthan. This is an important book completed around 1875. The book starts with the history of Marwar. It deals with the history of all the states of Rajputana. The book throws good light on the political, economic and geographical condition of the Jat area. The agricultural production, rivers, hills, climate, vegetation, all the aspects of geography are covered in this book.

- xxxv. J. N. Sarkar, *History of Aurangzeb*, Vol III, Third Edition, Orient Longman, Bombay, 1974.

It is a voluminous work contains rich information of the Aurangzeb's reign. It also deals with the disturbances in Agra region, the Jat revolt along with other revolts occurred that time and the political condition of Northern India at the time of Jat revolt.

- xxxvi. M. Athar Ali, *Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb*, Asia Publishing House Bombay, 1970.

This book provides statistical information about the various sections of nobles during Aurangzeb's reign. It informs about the crisis in the administrative machinery occurred during the later Mughal period.

- xxxvii. Irfan Habib, *Agrarian System of Mughal India, 1556-1707*, Second Revised Edition, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1999.

This book throws details information about agrarian condition of Mughal India. It throws light on the agricultural production, rural stratification, trade and commerce magnitude of land revenue demand, grants and the agrarian problems during later Mughal period. It informs about the Jat revolt as a consequence of heavy revenue demand from the peasants.

xxxviii. Shail, Mayaram, *Against History, Against State- Counter Perspective From the Margins*, Columbia University Press, New York, 2003.

The book contains information about the counter perspective approach regarding Meo tribe. It deals with the religion, the identity, the Pal polity as a basic unit of the Meo polity, the treatment of Meos in Indo-Persian Historiography, the anti-imperial literature of Meos, resistance of Meos against the State etc.

xxxix. Shail, Mayaram, *Resisting Regimes: Myth, Memory, and the Shaping Of A Muslim Identity*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997.

This work also provides the information about Meos. It mentions about the Meo tribe of Mewat region, the Meos in Alwar and Bharatpur region in modern times, the movement of Meos and the perspective of Princely States of Alwar and Bharatpur, the British and the Meos, the resistance formed by the Meos and the participation in the resistance on collective and individual basis, the communal politics, the role of Meos at the time of partition and the present condition of Meos.

xl. O.P.Verma, *Geography Teaching*, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
Provides information about the importance of geography in studying the other discipline.

ixl. R.S. Khangarot and P.S. Nathawat, *Jaigarh-The Invincible Fort of Amber*, RBSA Publishers, Jaipur, 1990.

The book informs about the architectural features of Jaipur, the defensive structures and the arms and gun foundry at Jaigarh. It informs about the arms utilized by Amber Rajas in the battle against the Jats.

viiil. Muzaffar Alam, *The Crisis Of Empire In Mughal North India-Awadh and the Punjab (1707-48)*, Oxford University Press, 1986.

The book contains information about the unstable political condition of India during the later Mughal period. It throws light on the developments took place in Awadh region and the beneficiaries of the decline of Mughal Empire. It

provides information about the rise of certain groups of people came into prominence with the decline of the Mughal Empire.

- viii. Prabhakar V. Begde, *Forts and Palaces of Rajasthan*, Sagar Publications, New Delhi, 1982.

The writer furnishes graphic details of the monuments of Jat region. It throws good light on Bharatpur fort, its walls, gates, the palaces of Deeg and monuments at Kaman.

- vii. A. K. Verma, *Monuments of Bharatpur State*, Originals Publications, New Delhi, 2009.

The book throws ample light on the monuments of the Jats like Bharatpur, Deeg, Kumher, Weir, Sonkh etc. the book deals with the architectural features of these monuments, the secular and religious building, fort, palaces all the places of architecture of the Jat area are covered.

- vi. Jagpati Joshi and Krishna Deva, *Inventory of Monuments and Sites of National Importance*, Vol I, Part II, Jaipur Circle, The Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, 2006.

The book informs about the monuments of Bharatpur and its architectural features.

- iiil. Charles Fabri, *An Introduction to Indian Architecture*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1963.

It mentions the basic features of Indian architecture from ancient to modern period, the influence of Islamic and Indian architecture on each other especially during eighteenth century.

- iiil. G. H. R. Tillotson, *Rajput Palaces- The Development of an Architectural Style (1450 to early Nineteenth Century)*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1987. Informs about the monuments of Bharatpur and Deeg, its architectural features and the influence of Rajput architecture of these monuments.

- il. R. Balasubramaniam, *The Saga of Indian Cannons*, Aryan Books International, New Delhi, 2008.

The book contains information about the cannons of India. The manufacture, operation and the placement of cannons on the fort. The book informs about the Jat cannon manufactured in arsenal of Dholpur.

(Hindi)

- i. Dharm Chandra Vidyalkar, *Jaton Ka Naya Itihas*, Vir Sahitya Prakashan, New Delhi, 1996.

The book is in poetic form. Discusses the revolt of Gokula Jat till the expansion of Jat power under Surajmal and other Jat leaders.

- ii. U.N.Sharma, *Jaton Ka Navin Itihas*, Part 1, Low Price Publication, New Delhi, The book starts from the rise of the Jats in Haryana, the encounter of Jats with Shershah. Uprising of Gokula Jat, and information on the other Jat leaders Rajaram, Churaman is found. The expedition launched by the Mughal Empire on Jat areas etc. are mentioned.

- iii. Raghvendra Singh Manohar, *Rajasthan Ke Pramukh Durg*, First Edition, Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy, Jaipur, 1997.

The book contains information about the fort of Bharatpur, its architectural features, like ditch, ramparts, mud walls etc.

- iv. Dharmchandra Vidyalkar, *Surajmal Shauryagatha*, Veer Sahitya Prakashan, Haryana, 1993.

The book is in poetic form, contains information about the rise of Jats, their struggle with the Mughal Empire. The life and valour deeds of Surajmal is also highlighted with some exaggeration.

10. Article

- i. Sumbul Haleem Khan, *Agrarian Exactions In Pargana Kama*, Journal of Historical Studies, Eds J.P. Mishra, Vol II, Deptt. Of History, Faculty of Social Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 1990.

Deals with the location, effect of Jat revolt, agricultural condition of *pargana* Kama, prices of food grains, various taxes and assignments of Amber Raja in *pargana* Kama etc.

- ii. Sumbul Haleem Khan, Agrarian Landscape of a Mughal Paragna : Studying Udehi from Taqsims, *Sufis, Sultans and Feudal Orders*, Prof. Nurul Hasan Commemoration Vol. Eds. Mansura Haidar, New Delhi, 2004.

It provides information about the geographical, agrarian and economic condition of *pargana* Udehi. It gives village-wise information of *pargana* and the land occupied under various heads such as cultivable area, rivers, hills, houses, different kind of streets, trees, well, ponds etc.

- iii. S.P.Gupta, Agrarian Exactions In The Jat Region – A Case Study Of Mathura, *The Jats- Thier Role And Contribution to the Socio-Economic Life And Polity of North And North West India*, Eds. Vir Singh, New Delhi, 2006.

It contains information about the Jats of Mathura region, their uprising, the rivalry between the Jats and Rajputs, the employment of Amber chiefs in Mathura by the Mughal Emperor. It also throws good light on the agricultural condition, the revenue demand and the defiance of revenue by the Jats.

- iv. R.P.Rana, Agrarian Revolts In Northern India During The Later 17th And Early 18th Century , *The Economic And Social History Review*, Vol XVIII.

It informs about the revolts that occurred during later Mughal period in northern India, the role of the *zamindars*, nature of the revolt, magnitude of land revenue demand, the caste-wise distribution of these revolt in various pockets of northern India.

- v. S. Nurul Hasan, Zamindars under the Mughals, *Proceedings of Indian History Congress*, 1964.

It informs about the three categories of *zamindars* during medieval period, the position of these *zamindars* in Mughal hierarchy and their functions and status in rural stratification.

- vi. Vir Singh, Wendel's Memoirs on the Jat Power (1768) – An Appraisal, Vol 2, *The Jats- Their Role And Contribution to the Socio-Economic Life And Polity of North And North West India*, Eds. Vir Singh, New Delhi, 2006.
The paper deals with the information provided by Wendel on the Jat history.
- vii. Rashmi Upadhyay, An Appraisal To The Economy of Pargana Au-The Homeland of Jats , Vol. 2, *The Jats- Their Role And Contribution to the Socio-Economic Life And Polity of North And North West India*, Eds. Vir Singh, New Delhi, 2006.
It contains information about the locality of Pargana Au, the revolt of the Jats of Au and Sinsini, the expeditions launched by the Mughal commanders, the problem in collection of revenue from the Jats etc.
- viii. S. Jabir Raza, The Martial Jats: Their Conflict With The Ghaznavids , Vol 2, *The Jats- Their Role And Contribution to the Socio-Economic Life And Polity of North And North West India*, Eds. Vir Singh, New Delhi, 2006.
It contains information about the arms of the Jats, their martial activities, tactics of warfare etc.
- ix. S.M. Azizuddin Husain, History And Life of The Jat Rajas As Reflected In The Historical Monuments of Bharatpur State , Vol 1, *The Jats- Their Role And Contribution to the Socio-Economic Life And Polity of North And North West India*, Eds. Vir Singh, New Delhi, 2004.
Informs about the monuments of the Jats like Bharatpur, Deeg and Kumher, their architectural features and strategic location.
- x. S. Jabir Raza, Passages on Jats In The Chachnama, Zain-Ul-Akhbar And Tarikh-I-Baihaqi-Text And Translation, Vol 2, *The Jats- Their Role And Contribution to the Socio-Economic Life And Polity Of North And North West India*, Eds. Vir Singh, New Delhi, 2006.
The writer mentions about the early history of the Jats and their martial behaviour.
- xi. Saba, Brushing Boundaries of the Jats and Rajputs, Presented at *Rajasthan History Congress*, 2010.

It deals with the reasons of the clash of interests between the Jats and Rajputs. The policy of the Mughal Emperor in dealing with the Jat rebels and the appointment of Amber Raja against the Jats etc.

- xii. Saba, The Invincible Jat Forts of the Mughal Empire, *Proceedings of Rajasthan History Congress*, 2009.

It informs about the forts of the Jats, their mode of fortification, strategic location, and geographical layout of the area and the other architectural features of the Jat forts.

- xiii. Saba, Gleaning Jat History From Persian Sources, Presented at *All India Oriental Conference*, 2010.

This paper mentions about the military clashes between the Jats and the Mughal army, it informs about the strategies adopted by Amber Raja against the Jats, the tactics of warfare adopted by the Jats and the daily skirmishes that took place between the local officials and the Jat rebels.

- xiv. Muhammad Afzal Khan, Emergence of Jats In Agra Region In The First Half of The 18th Century , Vol 1, *The Jats- Thier Role And Contribution to the Socio-Economic Life And Polity of North And North West India*, Eds. Vir Singh, New Delhi, 2004.

It informs about the disturbances created by the Jats in Agra and around it. The *waqai* papers utilized here describes the nature of problem faced by the officials because of the infringing activities of the Jats. It also informs about the arms used by them.

- xv. S.P. Gupta, Agrarian Conditions In The Territories of Jats-A Case Study of Pargana Kol ,Vol 1, *The Jats- Thier Role And Contribution to the Socio-Economic Life And Polity of North And North West India*, Eds. Vir Singh, New Delhi, 2004.

The writer mentions about the Jat zamindars and peasants of pargana Kol. The Jat resistance in *pargana* Kol and its effect on administration is also highlighted.

- xvi. Shail, Mayaram, Mughal State Formation: The Mewati Counter-Perspective, *The Indian Economic And Social History Review*, 34, 2, 1997.

This paper informs about the activities Mewatis during medieval period. It throws light on the response of these local communities against the policies of the state, and the importance of studying these communities from below in order to understand their attitude towards the state.

- xvii. Mohammad Abid, Aligarh Fort: A Study of French Built Fort of 1790s, Archaeological Section, *Bulletin of Archaeology*, July 2010.

It furnishes information about the fort of Aligarh and its architectural attributes and a plan of the fort.

11. Gazetteers and Census Reports

- i. K.K. Sehgal, *Rajasthan District Gazetteers- Bharatpur*, Directorate, District Gazetteers, Government Of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1971.

Deals with the various aspects of Bharatpur State such as agriculture, irrigation, climate, soil, its districts and their structures etc.

- ii. A. Cunningham, *Archeological Survey of India- Report of Tour in Eastern Rajputana in 1882-83*, Vol XX, Indological Book House, Varansi, New Delhi, 1969.

Informs about the various places of eastern Rajputana in detail, and the description given in contemporary sources and inscriptions related to it.

- iii. *Census Report of 1961 (Rajasthan)* , Vol XIV, Part IX – A, Census Atlas, C.S. Gupta, of The Indian Administrative Service, Superintendent of Census Operations, Rajasthan, 1967.

It provides geographical, economic and agricultural information of Rajasthan. It deals with every place of Rajasthan and this report also provides the map for each district of Rajasthan separately. Informs about the State of Bharatpur, its neighbouring states, total area, rainfall, its different *tehsils*, rivers, hills, climate etc.

- iv. F.S. Growse, *Mathura – A District Memoir*, Asian Educational Services, New Delhi, 1979.

It contains various aspects of related to the Jats of Mathura, the geographical condition of Mathura, its various areas, Aurangzeb's policy towards the Jats, revolt of Gokula Jat, growth of Jat power after the death of Aurangzeb, campaign of Jai Singh and the monuments of Jats in this area.